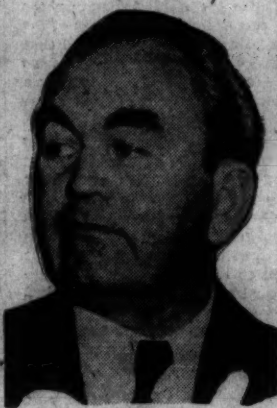


TORPEDO JAPANESE SHIP IN PHILIPPINES; RED ARMY TROOPS TAKE MOZHAISK



TOM MOONEY

Browder's Release Called 'Overdue'

Committee Urges Deluge of Letters, Telegrams to Washington

"We insist that Earl Browder's release is long overdue and that he should be freed now," said a statement yesterday by the officers of the Citizens Committee to Free Browder.

Signed by Tom Mooney, chairman; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, executive secretary; Louis Weinstock, administrative secretary; and Robert D. Dunn, treasurer, the statement called for "a peoples campaign" to win the release of the country's outstanding anti-fascist fighter.

Americans, "nurtured in the struggle against oppression and injustice," were called upon to lay aside all prejudices and religious and racial differences in order to effect an act of simple fair play.

The statement presented a 7-point program and designated the commemoration of the birthdays of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln as high points in the campaign.

Slogan advanced by the signers of the statement is: "Free Earl Browder Now!"

The statement in full follows:

TEXT OF STATEMENT

"The continued imprisonment of Earl Browder, an outstanding fighter against fascism, has shocked millions of our citizens who are acquainted with the facts and issues of the case. The spectacle of an American receiving a four-year sentence on a charge of a minor infraction of a passport irregularity is not relished by the American people who have been nurtured in the struggle against oppression, injustice and in the defense of our Bill of Rights.

"The principle of equal justice is part of our long tradition, giving us courage now and determination in our country's war against fascist slavery. We are fighting for America, for justice, for the Bill of Rights, for freedom. Earl Browder's long sentence is an injustice which must be corrected immediately. The President of the United States is the only one with legal power who can rectify this injustice. The imprisoned man has already served the equivalent of a one year sentence and has paid a fine of \$2,000. More than two million Americans have already appealed directly to President Roosevelt for Browder's release.

"We insist that Browder's release is long overdue, and that he should be freed now.

"We call upon all liberty and justice loving Americans, upon all Citizens' Committees throughout the country, upon all trade unions, upon all progressive organizations, upon all people, Negro and white, regardless of class, religious or political affiliations, to join with us in the name of justice and freedom in a people's campaign, calling upon President Roosevelt for Executive clemency and the

(Continued on Page 4)

Fighting in Orel Streets, Batter Foe At Kharkov

Mozhaisk Called One of Bloodiest Battles in All History

LONDON, Jan. 20 (UP).—Soviet troops have recaptured Moshaisk, the main stronghold in the Moscow battle line, routing an army of 100,000 Germans, who fled west along the old "Napoleon" road in a 25 below zero blizzard, it was announced from Moscow tonight.

The whole center section of the German line before Moscow apparently has collapsed. A communique broadcast from Moscow, announcing Moshaisk's capture, said "our troops continued to press the enemy westward; the enemy suffered heavy losses."

Moshaisk, 60 miles west of Moscow, on the broad highway to Minsk, had been captured by the Germans Oct. 14 and since then it had become one of the most battle-scarred and bloodiest battlegrounds in all history. It apparently has been destroyed in the final Soviet assaults, as yesterday's Moscow dispatches reported it burning from end to end.

FILE TOWARD VYAZMA

The Germans were believed to be in Viazma 70 miles west of Moscow. It was threatened by a Red Army spearhead, which by-passed Moshaisk to the south, and military experts said there was an imminent possibility that the German front line would be thrown back all the way to Smolensk, 230 miles southwest of Moscow, where Adolf Hitler established winter headquarters a few weeks ago. He since was reported to have moved it.

The communique also announced the capture of Ostashevo, 105 miles west of Kalinin, former northern anchor point of the Moscow battle line. Ostashevo is 160 miles almost due north of Smolensk and Soviet operations there represented a vast sweep westward from the Moscow-Leningrad Railway.

A vast area of the Central (Moscow) Front was thrown open to the Red Army with the fall of Moshaisk, which had straddled the main highway and railway to the west. Soviet columns have advanced approximately 60 miles beyond it, both to the north and south, and now the Germans were being cleared out of the intervening space. This meant that the whole battle line was being straightened and placed back 60 miles in one maneuver.

NAZIS LOSE TOEHOLD

In addition to being the most disastrous German defeat since Hitler took personal command of the army, the loss of Moshaisk deprived the Germans of their one remaining toehold close to the Soviet capital and shattered the middle of their winter defense line. It was estimated that 100,000 Germans were established in Moshaisk and another 100,000 immediately west of it, in portable or make-shift shelters. They were said to have hoped to hold the position at all costs, and to use it as a stepping stone in a drive on Moscow during the planned spring offensive.

The battle line now will snap back to an almost straight line extending from Rzhev to Vyazma to Bryansk, experts said. However, the Soviet war machine was still rolling ahead, threatening all Ger-

(Continued on Page 2)

Filipinos Here Eager To Form Own Battalion

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 20.—A request that they be organized into a battalion to fight the Japanese was wired to President Roosevelt today by 200 delegates at the mid-winter conference here of the Caballeros de Dimas-Alang, Inc., national Filipino fraternity.

Not only did the delegates volunteer for immediate active service in a patriotic outburst, but it was understood that they will encourage the several thousand members of

Nazis Were Told to Hold Moshaisk at All Costs; Built Strong System of Fortifications in City

By Ilya Ehrenbourg
(Soviet War Correspondent)
(Written for United Press)

WITH THE RED ARMY OUTSIDE MOZHAISK, Jan. 19 (Delayed) (UP).—The battle for Moshaisk, which prisoners say the German soldiers were ordered to defend at any price, rages today in the very city, in the southeast and northwest outskirts.

Already our troops are west of the city. Dealing sparingly with the lives of their men, our commanders refrain from frontal attacks, instead taking towns and villages by outflanking them.

Three German divisions are defending themselves desperately in the Moshaisk district. Each house in the city is a fortress, and the system of fortifications is strong. The soldiers are defending the warm houses strongly, being afraid of dying in the cold.



Ilya Ehrenbourg

The Germans are trying to remove their equipment. They have vast quantities of munitions in Moshaisk—all that had been intended for the campaign against Moscow. But as they are firing almost without pause, they are in no position to remove their stores.

From here to Cape Finisterre, the westernmost point of Europe, lies a kingdom of death, of the sway of Hitlerism.

The automobile highway leads west. This is the road along which our army is marching in the offensive begun Jan. 7. By Jan. 10 the enemy front had been breached. Each day means five or ten kilometers (4 to 6 miles) of liberated soil.

This is not yet the end, but it is the beginning of the end. The glow of a great fire lights the icy night. The flames leap up from two villages near Moshaisk. The Germans abandoned them and set fire to them today.

(Continued on Page 4)

End Dies Committee, Union Heads Demand

City CIO and AFL Leaders Raise Cry: 'Not One Cent to Red-Hunt'

By Beth McHenry

For the United States Government to appropriate more funds to the Dies Committee is to subsidize an American Quisling in the very midst of the nation's war effort.

Such was the unanimous verdict of New York labor leaders yesterday when they were asked to say what they

thought of the House Committee's newest effort to budget an allocation of public money for its un-American activities.

Daylight Time For Nation to Begin on Feb. 9

FDR Signs Bill to Push Clocks Hour Ahead to Conserve Power

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UP).—President Roosevelt today signed legislation placing the entire nation on daylight saving time, effective at 3 A. M. Monday, Feb. 9.

The statute, which placed clocks one hour ahead, will continue in effect for the duration of the war and for not more than six months thereafter. It can be nullified in the meantime by Congress, however.

The bill provided for daylight saving time to become operative 20 days after formal enactment of the bill, and with the President's signature today, the effective hour and date was thus made 2 A. M. Feb. 9, according to the White House.

The purpose is to achieve greater efficiency in this country's industrial war effort.

Many states and communities have adopted a daylight saving schedule for the summer months, but the new statute places the whole country on that basis for the first time since the last war.

Inauguration of the new schedule means that Americans will arise an hour early on Feb. 9. They will get back the lost hour when the nation goes off daylight saving.

The faster time will prevail throughout the emergency, even during the short winter days. It is not known whether cities normally having daylight time will set their clocks ahead still another hour. That presumably is a matter of local discretion.

QUISLING SCHEME

The opinion appeared unanimous that the Dies Committee's pretense of investigating fascist and Nazi elements is false; that its attention was concentrated almost entirely against labor; that its target were the foes of fascism, including President Roosevelt; and that the committee's work actually disrupts the legislative and executive branches of national unity and retards an all-out effort to defeat the Axis.

One union issued the slogan "The Dies Committee must die—democracy must live."

As Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union called for dissolution of the Dies Committee, the Legislative Committee of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council took steps to rally all of the city's unions in support of the same demand.

DISSOLVE IT, SAYS CURRAN

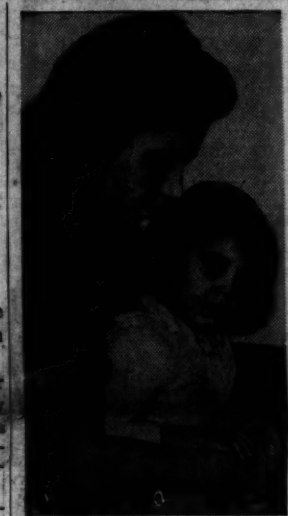
Mr. Curran, who is also president of the city's CIO Council, issued the following statement:

"The Dies Committee demonstrated its complete lack of interest in searching out un-American activities and exposed itself completely when at the outbreak of the war it maintained a discreet silence on the fifth column. Which only proves the repeated contention of the unions that the Dies Committee's sole purpose in life was to attempt to destroy the progressive labor movement and other progressive American elements."

"I am pretty much in agreement with the statement recently made by the CIO in the state of Washington, likening Dies in some respects to Quisling. Certainly no appropriation of American taxpayers' money should be made to a group, or an individual, who, under the guise of exposing un-American activities, creates dissension and attacks progressive elements and by so doing plays into the hands of Hitler and his satellites."

"If the American Congress is, and we know it is, interested in the complete unity of the American people with the objective of defeating Hitler and all he stands for, the Dies Committee should be immediately dissolved. No man in America, unless it be Lindbergh, has done more to disrupt the

(Continued on Page 4)



WIDOWED BY TORPEDO:
Mrs. Dominga Pinero is shown with her three-year-old daughter in their Jersey City home. Her husband was killed when the Albatross was torpedoed off the Atlantic coast by an Axis sub.

Support for 5¢ Fare Growing At Albany

Muzzicato Issues Blast At Windels Plan in State Senate

By Ernest Moor
(Special to the Daily Worker)

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Continued bi-partisan support for legislation to protect the 5-cent fare for New York subway riders was assured today when State Senator Charles Muzzicato, Manhattan Republican, declared that he would insist on passage of his bill to freeze the present fare.

Muzzicato made his statement today after Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York City had declared that he "resented" interference from Albany on the 5-cent fare question.

Legislation to protect the present fare is already a Democratic Party measure in the legislature, but as such has no chance for passage without some substantial Republican support in a legislature dominated by the Republicans in both the Assembly and Senate.

As the law stands now, unless supplanted by new state legislation, a simple act by the Board of Estimate of New York City can raise the fare. A "Committee of Fifteen" headed by Rapp-Coudert, counsel of the late Rapp-Coudert Committee proposed to increase subway fares to 10 cents for one ride and 15 cents for two rides, and to use the surplus revenue raised by the increase to reduce real estate taxes in the city.

The Democratic Party is already committed to legislation to protect the five-cent fare through a bill introduced by Senator John J. Dunnigan, Senate Minority Leader. Dunnigan's bill would require a referendum of New York City voters before the present fare could be increased.

The importance of Muzzicato's statement is that the 5-cent fare measure continues to be a bi-partisan

Vinson Report Shows Huge Defense Profits

Revelations of Fantastic Profits Marred By Labor-Baiting Tone

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—Exorbitant profits by shipbuilding companies and other big business firms with Navy Department contracts were exposed in a 407-page report by the House Naval Affairs Committee which was, however, marred by extensive labor-baiting.

Typical of profiteering abuses found by the committee was the 27 per cent profit made by the Cleveland Diesel Engine Division of General Motors on a \$2,000,000 contract.

General Motors reported to the committee that on all contracts with the Navy totalling slightly upwards of \$122,000,000 it made an average profit of 21.5 per cent.

ALCOA DOES EVEN BETTER

The Aluminum Company of America did better on many of its contracts, chalking up a 120 per cent profit on one little contract for \$8,756. Alcoa, according to the committee, made more than 50 per cent profits on eight other Navy Department contracts.

Bendix Aviation told the committee that it expected to realize a 27 per cent profit on one \$1,378,445 contract, and Todd Seattle Dry Docks, Inc., cleared 21.8 per cent on one contract involving \$2,931,285.

MANY REFUSE TO ANSWER

The committee's report was admittedly partial and incomplete since it was based on questionnaires which many companies refused to answer. The committee promised to take "drastic" action against companies which continue in this refusal.

Among the hold-outs was Bethlehem Steel which refused to tell the committee how it is making out on more than \$1,300,000,000 in shipbuilding contracts with the Government.

But the committee did reveal that Bethlehem ship repair yards had been more than keeping up with the profits of other companies.

According to the committee, Bethlehem "offered" to refund to the Navy Department \$750,000 of its profits made in ship repair yards. Even with this "refund," however, Bethlehem still managed to net 20.75 per cent on \$19,229,647 in ship repair and conversion contracts.

Profiteering abuses by hundreds of companies with Navy Depart-

(Continued on Page 4)

Cacchione Bill Urges Free Fare for Troops

A resolution by Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist,

calling for adoption of Assemblyman Stephen J. Jarama's bill providing free transportation on city-owned subways for soldiers, sailors and marines was sent to the committee on state legislation yesterday along with a resolution of a similar nature from the Democratic side.

Vice-chairman Joseph T. Sharkey, by offering an objection, barred immediate consideration of the Cac-

(Continued on Page 4)

Daring Raid Follows Destruction Of Cruiser

Japanese Now 70 Miles from Singapore; Dutch Blast Enemy Bases

Allied Fronts

PHILIPPINES.—U. S. Army bombers sink Japanese cruiser, hit tanker. Navy torpedo boat hits 5,000-ton Tokyo ship in daring raid. Japanese attack MacArthur's center.

USSR.—Red Army recaptures Moshaisk, pursues Germans on Central Front. Soviet troops fighting in Orel, hammer outposts of Kharkov, Kurik, Novgorod.

MALAYA.—Japanese push to within 70 miles of Singapore, as reinforcements force back British lines.

CHINA.—Chinese tighten ring around Japanese besieged in key Honan city.

AFRICA.—British continue pressure against Axis forces in El Agheila.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UP).—One of the most daring U.S. naval exploits of the war was recorded tonight by the Navy Department which reported an American motor torpedo boat had raced inside the entrance to Subic Bay in the Philippines and torpedoed a 5,000-ton Japanese ship.

The feat followed by only a few hours a War Department announcement that hard-hitting American Army bombers blew up a Japanese cruiser in waters between the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies.

These two brilliant actions brought to at least 40 the number of Japanese ships sunk by American forces in the battle of the Pacific—sunkings which now have reached a one-day rate.

The attack was carried out at night and the small but deadly craft was under fire of machine guns and three-inch shore batteries, the communique said.

ACTION AGAINST SUBS

The torpedo boat was attached to Admiral Thomas C. Hart's Far Eastern command, and was commanded by Lieut. John D. Bulkeley, who was commended for his daring and successful mission.

The communique also reported that enemy submarine activity was continuing off the Atlantic Coast from Cape Hatteras to Newfoundland, but that strong counter-measures were being taken by the U. S. Navy.

The Navy said that attacks had occurred on vessels within the territorial limits of the United States in addition to those already announced.

"Enemy submarine activity is continuing off the east coast of North America from Cape Hatteras to Newfoundland," the communique said. "The sinkings of the tankers Norcross, Colmbra, and Allan Jackson have been accompanied by attacks on other vessels within the territorial limits of the United States. Strong counter measures are being taken by units of the Navy's east coastal command."

War Department communique No. 67 also reported the Japanese have launched a new aircraft-supported offensive against Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Bataan defenders who shot down three of the enemy planes.

MacArthur meanwhile advised headquarters here that a "forgotten force" of Filipino fighters are engaged in a sharp battle against enemy troops 35 miles north of Davao on the island of Mindanao—the first disclosure that resistance still is continuing on that most easterly Philippine island.

SINK ENEMY CRUISER

Destruction of the Japanese cruiser was accomplished by six Army bombers which also set fire to an enemy tanker. The victorious

(Continued on Page 2)

Cripps Hails Soviet People As He Leaves Moscow



SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS

Says Closer Anglo-Soviet Ties Will Guarantee Victory Over Hitler

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

KUIBYSHEV, Jan. 20.—Strengthening the alliance between the Soviet Union and Great Britain will guarantee victory over the Axis, Sir Stafford Cripps declared in a farewell message to the Soviet people prior to leaving his post as British Ambassador to the USSR.

The message was published in Izvestia, Soviet Government organ.

"I, more than anyone else," Cripps said, "admired your courage and tenacity, displayed in the victorious battles of the past few weeks."

Cripps' message follows in part.

"Upon leaving the Soviet Union after one and one-half years spent in your great country, I wish to express my appreciation for the generous and friendly attitude I found in your midst."

"I have come to love your capital city, Moscow, and can fully understand the passionate strength with which you defended the two centers of your culture, Moscow and Leningrad, against the barbarous Nazi hordes. I had the honor to witness the immortal courage of your Red Army and Air Force, which during long, weary months have been slowly exhausting the hitherto unbeaten armies of Germany and her satellites."

Make 1942 Victory Year, Foster Urges

Counter-Offensive Against Axis Now On, He Tells Detroit Lenin Rally

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 20.—Urging that "1942 be made a year of total victory over the Axis," William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, addressed a large, enthusiastic audience at the Lenin Memorial Meeting here last Sunday.

Minor, Ford To Speak at Boston Rally

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 20.—Robert Minor and James W. Ford will head the list of speakers at Boston's "Unity for Victory" rally, to be held Sunday at Symphony Hall, at 8 P. M.

The rally, sponsored by the Communist Party of Massachusetts, will also hear from a representative of the Office of Civilian Defense, Daniel Deasy of the New York Fire Department. Mr. Deasy was a member of LaGuardia's Mission to London and was in the British capital during the great German fire-bombing attack.

Additional speakers at the rally will include Anne Burlak, Massachusetts secretary of the Communist Party, Alice Gordon, Young Communist League secretary, and Otis A. Hood, Communist Party chairman, who will preside.

FOSTER AT AKRON FRIDAY NIGHT

(Special to the Daily Worker)

AKRON, Jan. 20.—Workers in war industries here will hear William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, speak on "Win the War" at a meeting to be held at the Tivoli Theatre, Friday evening.

Jointly sponsored by the Communist Party and Young Communist League of Summit County, the rally will also hear Arnold Johnson, Ohio secretary; Daisy Lohich, Cuyahoga County secretary; and Ben Atkins, Akron Negro leader, who will act as chairman.

MINNEAPOLIS TO HOLD "VICTORY RALLY"

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 20.—Lenin's memorial will be celebrated here by a "Victory Rally" at the Masonic Temple Hall, Friday evening, Jan. 30. Carl Winter, Minnesota secretary of the Communist Party, will be the principal speaker.

NEWARK RALLY TO HEAR FOSTER

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, Jan. 20.—The "Unity for Victory" rally to be held here at the Mosque Theatre, Sunday, Feb. 1 at 2:30 P. M. will hear the nationally famed Communists, William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and James W. Ford.

The meeting, sponsored by the New Jersey Communist Party, commemorates the 18th anniversary of Lenin's death.

Bronx Russian Relief Sponsors First Aid

A Red Cross class in First Aid has been added to the list of activities sponsored by the Lower West Bronx Committee for Russian War Relief, 54 E. Mt. Eden Ave. It was announced yesterday.

The first class in first aid will be held Wednesday evening, Jan. 28, at the Committee's headquarters.

Official opening of the store and headquarters of the Committee will take place Sunday at 5 p. m.

China Urges People in Far East Mobilized

(CHUNGKING, Jan. 20 (UP).—)

Mobilization of native populations in the Far East to oppose the Japanese was urged again today by a Chinese Government spokesman who said the Chinese were concerned over the speed of the Japanese advance against Singapore.

The spokesman said that when war spread to the South Sea, Chinese Nationals merged their efforts with those of the authorities and native peoples to oppose Japan.

"When fully mobilized they will be able to play an important part in winning the war," he said.



Back of the Searchlights: Anti-aircraft operations preparing charts spotting locations of unidentified planes in order to direct lights and gunfire on the basis of information received through the filter board from observers on watch at strategic points in Southern California.

Red Army Retakes Moshaisk, Drives On

(Continued from Page 1)

man strong points from Novgorod, below Leningrad, to Taganrog, on the Sea of Azov, 1,000 miles to the south.

The communique said a number of other towns were captured in addition to Moshaisk, and that German losses yesterday included 16 airplanes and 30 tanks destroyed by Soviet planes, which lost only five of their own craft.

"Units commanded by Alekseev occupied Ostashevo and captured five German tanks and about 100 motor vehicles," the communique said. "Commander Borov's units in stubborn fighting for a village near Mtsensk put 500 officers and men out of commission and captured a large supply column. In another sector 200 enemy were killed in unsuccessful counter-attacks."

SUCCESSES ARE GENERAL The Soviet successes were general along the whole front, according to Eastern Front reports, and six more key cities were liberated. Their loss would throw the Germans back as much as 200 miles to the Dnieper River line. They were Taganrog, on the Sea of Azov; Kharkov, in the Ukraine industrial district; Kursk; Orel; Rzhnev and Novgorod. Red Army troops already were reported fighting in the streets of Kharkov, and half of Orel was said to have been occupied yesterday.

Military experts pointed out that there were no natural defenses between these centers of German resistance and the Dnieper River; and that unless the German defenses stiffened quickly, the invaders would find themselves behind a line running from Pskov, on the old Soviet-Estonian border, through Smolensk, Kiev and Dnepropetrovsk before the winter's end.

It was so cold in the Moscow sector that even the fur-clad Siberian troops could not operate at top speed and efficiency, but according to Moscow radio reports, the Soviet advance still was not stopped and it was pointed out that at least another 10 weeks of winter remained.

The territory regained is being hurriedly consolidated, as far as the snow and ice permit, as a safeguard against the Germans' threatened spring offensive.

The Soviets are organizing fresh troops for a spring offensive of their own, and to offset the growing indications of Adolf Hitler's planned offensive. Latest reports were that German Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the Supreme Command, was in Hungary trying to raise an army to join Germany in the spring; that pressure was being brought on Bulgaria to supply additional men for the Eastern Front.

The immediate German position, however, was believed critical in several sectors. The fall of Moshaisk would immediately straighten out the fighting line west of Moscow, throwing a wide area open to the Red Army since its spearheads have advanced far beyond Moshaisk to the north and south. Some Stockholm dispatches reported that 200,000 Germans in and behind Moshaisk were threatened with encirclement by these spearheads.

In the south, the Soviet also were operating both east and west of Taganrog; Soviet naval units were reported shelling the coastal road and Soviet "Commandos" were said to have landed near Mariupol, on the coast 75 miles west of Taganrog, to join guerrillas sniping at the German communication lines.

Almost 1,000 miles north of that sector, bitter fighting raged through the Volkov River valley toward Novgorod, one of the German strong points in the Leningrad area.

Japanese Fail To Break Out of Chinese Siege

(CHUNGKING, Jan. 20 (UP).—)

Official Broadcast Recorded by United Press in San Francisco.—Chinese troops in Eastern Honan Province tightened a ring around besieged Hwalyang after beating off an attempted Japanese escape from the beleaguered city, a war communique said today.

An enemy unit sent from an undisclosed Japanese base attempted to lift the siege, but was intercepted and dealt heavy losses, the Chinese report said.

Successes also were reported in fighting in central Hupeh where two other defense positions around Chienkiang were captured, and on the Suiyuan front in Inner Mongolia, where guerrilla activities were extended.



STALIN AND MOLOTOV bearing the coffin of Lenin in Red Square, Moscow, on Jan. 27, 1924. Despite the bitter weather—the temperature was below zero—Red Square was a solid mass of humanity, silent with grief.

Support for 5-Cent Fare Growing in State Legislature

Muzzicato Issues Blast At Windels Plan in State Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

san measure, despite the Mayor's defense of the Windels report.

Muzzicato placed his support for the 5-cent fare bill squarely on the question that the Windels proposal is a super-tax on those least able to pay.

He said: "My stand on this issue was arrived at as far back as last year when I introduced a measure to freeze the five-cent fare. My conclusion is based on figures available to all."

"In November, 1941, according to figures compiled by our own State Department of Labor, the average weekly earnings of New York City wage earners in the manufacturing industries were \$32.91. Assume that these people are employed for 50 weeks in the year—they actually are not in many cases—their maximum annual earnings are about \$1,645.50."

"They use the subways about 300 days a year and make, at the minimum, 600 trips to and from work annually. Since the average family has more than one subway rider—children of high school age, etc.—the family must make a minimum of 1,800 subway trips a year. The rise in fare would mean an additional tax of \$25.00 on this family, or a tax of 1½ per cent on its whole salary."

"For the \$20-a-week stenographer or the civil service worker earning \$720 or \$860 per annum, the tax is even more cruel."

NO BENEFITS, BUT A LOSS "Turning to the argument of Mr. Paul Windels," continued Senator Muzzicato, "that the fare rise would reduce taxes six per cent the question still remains: Who would benefit by the tax reduction? Certainly the small home-owner in Queens won't benefit. Mayor LaGuardia's excellent tax department has issued a fine booklet in which it is stated that the typical home-owner in 1938 (outside of Manhattan) had a home assessed at \$5,800 and paid a tax of \$189.54. A six per cent tax reduction for him would mean a saving of \$12—which would be promptly wiped out by the fare increase."

Both Muzzicato and Dunnigan reported growing support for their bills. The New York City Industrial Union Council has telegraphed both Senators that they support legislation to protect the 5-cent fare. Telegrams and letters of support from unions, civic groups and individuals are pouring in.

PRICE CONTROL GAINS

Meanwhile price control legislation to protect consumers and tenants from price increases was attaining support on both sides of the legislature. Assemblyman J. Eugene Zimmer, Troy American Laborite, who announced yesterday that he was preparing price and rent control legislation, today had the support of Manhattan Republican Assemblyman Hamlet O. Catenaccio, who also said that he expected to introduce a price and rent control bill.

In the Senate, Senator Muzzicato said that he would introduce a bill similar to Catenaccio's, the purpose of which is to supplement Federal price control legislation.

Mayor LaGuardia is due here tomorrow presumably to argue before the Court of Appeals in an action arising out of the Councilmanic investigation of the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

The Councilmanic Committee has contended that it has the right to subpoena papers from the Mayor's office. Mayor LaGuardia disagrees and the issue will be decided in the state's highest court.

However, observers here agree that the Mayor will undoubtedly confer with legislative leaders on the increased fare issue which is rapidly becoming a hot political potato.

Argentina-Brazil to Take Over Nazi Airline

(BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 20 (UP).—)

Argentina and Brazil will operate an airmail service to replace the German-controlled Condor Line recently taken over by Brazil, the newspaper La Prensa reported today in a Rio de Janeiro dispatch.

The arrangement was said to have been made by Dr. Samuel Bosch, Argentine Director of Civil Aviation, who is in Rio de Janeiro. The report said that Argentina will use three Junkers and one Focke-Wulf plane belonging to the Condor Line, which are now in Argentina, and that Brazil also will use Condor equipment.

Britain Orders Troops Vaccinated Against Typhus

(LONDON, Jan. 20 (UP).—)

Britain, alarmed by the spread of typhus in eastern Europe, has ordered inoculation of its troops in the Middle East, it was understood today.

Reports current here said typhus has appeared in Spain.

On the War Fronts

(AS OF JANUARY 19th)

By A VETERAN COMMANDER

The Japanese continue rather passively on Luzon, probably awaiting reinforcements.

In Malaya the Japanese have forced another withdrawal on the Muar river front. At some points the line seems to be only 75 miles from Singapore.

An important reverse has befallen the Allies in Burma: the Japanese have seized the Burmese port of Tavoy at the base of the long peninsula which is like a sandwich with a slice of Burma and a slice of Thai. The Japanese seem to be preparing some action against Rangoon and its area, for they have bombed a number of places here, including Mandalay. The capture of Tavoy puts the enemy smack on the Indian Ocean.

But on top of these unfavorable developments something very encouraging occurred in the Far East. It may not have any immediate tactical results, but is nevertheless very significant: nine American bombers ran into a hornet's nest of Japanese fighters over Celebes. Result: nine Japanese planes shot down and only two American planes missing. This speaks more than well of the Americans, and confirms what we said weeks ago: the moment American men and American equipment meet the Japanese on anything approaching equal ground, there will be hell to pay for the Japanese. And so it came to pass over Celebes. This is but a sort of "laboratory" sample, but it is significant. Bombers licking fighters!

Nothing of importance occurred in Libya.

The reserve of the Soviet communiques during the last 48 hours indicates that great battles are in progress, with the outcome still in the balance. "Borodino, 1942" is racing to a climax around Moshaisk. The capture of Vereya and Kondorovo (between Polotsky Zavod, captured the day before, and the great highway Miedyn and Volkov) has further assured the southern prong of the Moshaisk pincers.

All other details come from London and Stockholm, so we will have to reserve judgment. At this stage it is overoptimism that is to be avoided.

Torpedo Japanese Ship in Philippines

(Continued from Page 1)

battle occurred off Jolo in the Sulu Archipelago—one of the "stepping stone" islands between the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies.

This was the third major blow reported struck by U. S. Army bombers in the Southwest Pacific in less than 24 hours and emphasizing the increasingly important role being played by American forces on the Far Eastern front.

The newest air success coincided with encouraging Washington developments in the United Nations' efforts to bolster their power in the southwest Pacific.

Lieut. Governor General Hubertus Van Mook of the Netherlands East Indies, said after a White House conference that he had received "a lot of good news" from President Roosevelt regarding efforts "to strengthen" Allied positions in the southwest Pacific theater on conflict.

"A real effort is being made to get the necessary tools of war and forces out there," he said.

U. S. STEPS UP POWER

The stepped-up fury of American air and naval blows seemed to indicate that reinforcements are being poured into the fighting on far-flung Pacific fronts.

On the Bataan Front, renewal of the Japanese attack indicated the enemy had started his fourth big push within 10 days. The three previous drives were hurled back with "heavy Japanese losses" by the greatly outnumbered defenders who, in little more than six weeks of fighting, have developed into resourceful veterans.

The new thrust apparently was directed at the middle of MacArthur's short line.

JAPANESE PUSH NOW 70 MILES FROM SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, Jan. 20 (UP).—Constantly reinforced Japanese jungle fighters, advancing despite fierce British air and ground fire, have bent back the west end of the Malaya battle line another score of miles to the Batu Pahat sector on the coast 70 miles above Singapore, Imperial headquarters reported today.

As the Australians and Indians manning the left flank fell back from the Muar River to the Slimpang, which flows into the sea at Batu Pahat, their supporting fighters and bombers blasted and strafed the seemingly endless hordes of invasion troops debarking from barges and launches for the third straight day.

The British raiders bombed and machine-gunned Japanese barges unloading troops at the mouth of the Muar, attacked other enemy concentrations in that sector, and struck at the Japanese-held air-drome of Kuala Lumpur in north-west Malaya.

LANDING FAIL

At the same time the Japanese sent small landing parties on down the coast in an attempt to infiltrate and disorganize the defense from the rear, but all reports said these marauders were being dealt with promptly and effectively.

The daily war communique said the Japanese were maintaining heavy pressure on the entire front

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WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT AN AIR RAID

How to Combat Incendiary Bombs

(This is the fourth of a series)

Three methods have been devised for getting the small fire bomb under control and rendering it harmless. All of them require courage, skill and training. The people of London, Moscow and Leningrad have shown that by their alertness this type of bomb raid can be made ineffective. Americans should do no less.

As pointed out before, fire bombs CANNOT BE PUT OUT. Never forget this rule (if you do, you'll likely forget it only once): DO NOT THROW A BUCKET OF WATER ON A MAGNESIUM BOMB; DO NOT DIRECT A STEADY JET OF WATER ON IT.

If you do, the effect will be explosive.

Water applied to burning magnesium causes accelerated combustion; the bomb burns faster. Therefore water should be applied in the form of a fine spray which will not cause it to explode or splutter but will make it burn itself out in about one minute instead of 15 or 20.

The spray also serves the purpose of wetting down the surrounding area and preventing the spread of fire.

Londoners have found the best equipment for fighting incendiaries to be a small hand pump, the shaft of which is placed in a bucket of water. To it is attached about 30 feet of hose equipped with an adjustable nozzle capable of producing a spray or a jet. Energetic pumping of the stirrup pump, as it is called, can deliver a jet of water 30 feet, or a fine spray 15 feet.

Usual procedure with this equipment is to use the spray and jet alternately, the spray on the bomb, the jet on any fire it has caused, keeping both under control simultaneously.

In London it has been estimated that six gallons of water can adequately take care of a magnesium bomb and any fire it starts in a medium sized room with average furnishings.

In the United States several types of hand-pumps with the adjustable nozzle have been developed; some are made to be carried on the back and contain their own water.

A good incendiary bomb team consists of three persons; one to handle the nozzle; one to pump (rapidly for a jet, more slowly for a spray); and one to carry fresh supplies of water. If necessary, two persons can manage the job, and in a pinch one fast-moving person can prove equal to the occasion.

(Tomorrow: More on How to Combat Incendiary Bombs)

Paper Backs Willkie OnSchneidermanPlea

San Francisco Argonaut Sure Brief Will Be Upheld; Hundreds Sign Statement

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—One of this city's oldest weekly newspapers, the Argonaut, in commenting on the U. S. Supreme Court's current consideration of the appeal of William Schneiderman, West Coast Communist leader, declared editorially:

"We are on the side of the law and the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Willkie will not have the slightest difficulty in proving that the lower Federal Courts violated this man's rights."

Mr. Willkie last week presented a brief to the Supreme Court and will argue the defense case during the February term. Schneiderman is appealing the revocation of his citizenship by the lower courts.

Hundreds of prominent Americans have signed a statement declaring: "This case affects the lives of eight million naturalized Americans. We must not allow a precedent that would make native-born Americans first-class citizens and naturalized Americans second-class citizens. We contend that once citizenship is legally obtained, it is irrevocable." Schneiderman, who obtained citi-

zenship at the age of 21 in 1927, came to the United States from Russia when he was three years old. No crime was charged against him in the proceedings to cancel citizenship, the sole basis of the suit against him being his membership in the Communist Party, even though membership in that party was not prohibited by the naturalization laws when Schneiderman was granted citizenship.

Mini Carson, National Administrative Secretary of the Committee for Citizenship Rights, in explaining the far-reaching implications of the case, recently wrote:

"To win the war we need a solid, united, liberty-loving people who know their rights and treasure them enough to fight and die for them. Our foreign-born population is loyal and patriotic. They have already proven this by their willingness to shoulder their responsibilities in our country's war mobilization. Certainly we cannot allow our naturalized citizens to feel insecure in their American citizenship."

Republic Steel Talks With Union Continue

Bethlehem Negotiations Are Held Over For a Day

Conferences with Bethlehem Steel Corporation officials in negotiations for a contract with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, scheduled at company offices yesterday, were postponed until tomorrow.

In the meantime, talks with Republic Steel officials will take place at the corporation's offices today as scheduled.

Philip Murray, chairman of the SWOC, is heading the negotiations for a union shop and wage increases in accordance with the demands set forth in the meeting of the Policy Committee Monday representing 175,000 workers in "Little Steel" company plants.

The postponement of Bethlehem talks was due to absence of certain of the company's officials. Representatives of the Bethlehem and Republic plant locals of the SWOC remained in New York, while those of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube and Inland departed for their homes. Talks with the latter two companies will take place at Youngstown and Chicago.

Army to Recruit Women If Legislation Passes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UP).—The Army will recruit an initial force of 12,000 volunteers to form a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps if approval is given enabling legislation recommended by the War Department, Lieut. Col. Ira Swift, of the Army's General Staff, told the House Military Affairs Committee today.

Green Hails Italian Labor Plea to FDR

Council Decries Use of 'Enemy Alien' to Those Seeking Citizenship

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, expressed his "heartfelt accord" with a plan made recently by the Italian-American Labor Council asking the President of the United States that loyal aliens who had formally declared their intention of becoming American citizens before America's entry into the war be no longer classed as "enemy aliens."

"Discrimination should not be based on that ground," Green said. He warned that "those guilty of subversive activities should be punished," but emphasized that "aliens who are known to be men of the highest honor and integrity devoted to democratic principles and ideals, should be protected to the fullest extent of the law. No man should be denied the opportunity to earn a living in industry merely because he is an alien. This is contrary to the American way and to American principles and policies."

The Metropolitan Opera House, the American Artists Guild and the American Federation of Musicians have pledged their fullest cooperation to the Italian-American Labor Council which is sponsoring a gigantic "Freedom Rally" and gala concert for Saturday, Jan. 31 at 1 P. M. at the Madison Square Garden.

British Trawlers Lost

LONDON, Jan. 20 (UP).—Two trawlers, the Henriette and Irvana, have been lost without casualties, the Admiralty announced today. Details were not given.

Dress Union Takes Shop 'Inventory' On Defense

Midtown Buildings Are Visited to Assure Mobilization

Representatives of the Dressmakers Union, New York's largest labor group, are visiting every building in the midtown area where dresses are manufactured to see that the union's key men are properly enrolled in civilian defense work. Julius Hochman, general manager of the union, announced yesterday. The dressmakers unit, affiliated with the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL), last month launched a campaign to make its organizational resources fully available for civilian defense in this district where more than 50,000 of its members are employed in about 1,500 factories.

In close cooperation with the OGD and Police Department, the union recently arranged training classes in air raid precautions for more than 1,200 of its key members so as to prepare them for active work. Mr. Hochman said. These classes were followed by meetings called by groups of buildings where OGD representatives handled the practical problems of organizing an effective machinery for each building.

The union organizers who are now visiting the buildings in the garment district are checking up on the progress of the work and, where necessary, are making arrangements for further building meetings. Air raid drills and blackouts are also being arranged.

OGD spokesmen, including Mr. John Fringle, zone warden of the midtown district, have given high praise to the Dressmakers Union for its initiative and efficiency in civilian defense, Mr. Hochman said.

235 Women Take Over Volunteer Work of Police

Police precincts throughout the city yesterday were enriched by the presence of 235 women workers. They are civilian defense volunteers who will relieve regular policemen of the clerical work involved in enrolling air-raid wardens.

The 235 women already on their jobs are the first part of a total of 1,725 who have signed up for the work.

City Air Raid Wardens Now Total 235,406

New York City yesterday had a total of 235,406 enrolled air raid warden volunteers.

The day before 907 men and women in all boroughs offered their services.

Daily enrollments still hover around the 1,000 mark.

Bill Urges State to Probe Discrimination

Defense Job Prejudices Are Assailed; Negro Equality in Navy Also Asked

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Creation of a joint legislative committee to investigate charges of discrimination by defense contractors in the employment of workers because of race, color, religion and national origin is asked in a bill to be introduced today.

The measure, offered by Senator Charles McNicoll and Assemblyman Hamlet O. Catennaccio, Manhattan Republicans, equips the committee with a \$15,000 appropriation with which to conduct its study.

The proposed six-man committee would report to the legislature with proposed remedies not later than Feb. 1, 1943.

"The Negro race in this country has always distinguished itself and brought credit upon itself by its bravery and fighting spirit exhibited during all our wars," the resolution continues citing the case of a Negro mess attendant who during the attack on the U.S.S. Arizona at Pearl Harbor "maneuvered a machine gun until his ammunition was exhausted even though he had never fired a gun before."

Negroes are now permitted to enlist only as messmen and are given no training in navigation or gunnery.

Local 22 Rank-File Rally To Open Election Drive

The Dressmakers Rank and File of Local 32, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, will launch its "Unity for Victory" campaign for the union's coming election at a mass meeting to which all union members are invited, Thursday 4 P. M. at Irving Plaza, 14th St. and Irving Place.

DAUGHTER

Our Deepest Sympathies to ROYCE and BRIEF On the Loss of Their DAUGHTER Their Comrades in Dr. M. & A.D. Bronx



Army in White in Action: A squad of the New York City Bellevue Hospital Emergency Field Unit is shown in action as it will appear in the event of an air raid on the metropolis. "V.I.T.M.s" are treated on the spot. The squad is made up of doctors, nurses and nurses' aides. The Emergency Medical Service has the services of 11,000 registered physicians and 25,000 nurses from hospitals and from private practice on the rolls.

Halt Voluntary Enlistments, Hershey Urges

Requests Move to Avoid Disrupting Essential Civilian Functions

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UP).—Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, appealed today to the Army and Navy to halt voluntary enlistments as soon as possible to avoid disrupting essential civilian functions.

Hershey wrote Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of Navy Frank Knox that it should not be left to the individual to determine whether he was more valuable to the war effort as a member of the armed service or in an important civilian industry.

Stimson first brought the issue to public attention last Dec. 18 when he held a press conference that volunteer enlistments would be stopped when the surge of patriotism following the Japanese attack had subsided.

He rescinded the order Jan. 1, explaining that the Army needed the age classes of 18 and 19 that were excluded by Congress in the new draft bill which became effective Dec. 20.

The Navy and War departments declined comment on Hershey's letter, but an Army spokesman said there undoubtedly would be an official reply soon. The Navy to date has remained silent on the issue.

Hershey urged creation of "a systematic and orderly method of selection" to keep at civilian jobs "every necessary man." He reminded Stimson and Knox that voluntary recruiting was stopped in August, 1941, during the last war for similar reasons.

13 Die in Lynn Fire Trap, 28 Others Injured

15 in Critical Condition, 5 Missing in Debris of Apartment House

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 20 (UP).—Fire, believed caused by a discarded cigarette, swept a downtown apartment house today, fatally burning 13 occupants and injury 28 others. Five other occupants were listed as missing and presumably buried in the debris.

Thirteen bodies were removed before noon from the smoldering ruins of Melvin Hall, a remodeled five-story brick structure which 60 years ago was a well known transient hotel.

Deputy Fire Chief James O'Neil said if the missing were beneath the debris "it may be a day or two before we can reach them."

Of the 28 hospitalized, 15 were in critical condition, including Fire Chief John Adams of Marblehead, who fell several floors from the roof to a fire-escape.

The fire spread so rapidly that when firemen arrived they shunted to occupants of the building's 60 apartments to lock their doors and wait until they could be rescued through windows.

Northampton A. F. L. Leader Sponsors Russian Aid Drive

George F. Martin, president of the Northampton, Mass., Central Labor Union, has just become a sponsor of Northampton's Committee for Russian War Relief, Inc., it was announced today from the headquarters of Russian War Relief, Inc., 535 Fifth Ave. The recently organized Northampton Committee is planning a campaign to raise funds for the purchase of medical supplies and drugs badly needed by the Russian people.

Joy Secor, registrar of Smith College, is chairman of the Northampton Committee.

CIO Union Warns Auto Firms on Firing of Aliens

R. J. Thomas Tells Companies Practice Violates Pact Cites FDR, Biddle Censure of Discrimination

DETROIT, Jan. 20.—All automobile companies under contract with the CIO United Automobile Workers, CIO, were notified by union president R. J. Thomas yesterday by letter that the union "will consider illegal discharges of foreign born workers a direct violation of our agreement."

Thomas cited recent declarations by President Roosevelt and Attorney General Biddle warning employers against firing loyal foreign-born workers as unwarranted and harmful to national defense.

The union president wrote that "our organization has been disturbed by a number of reports informing us of discharges of members of our union from defense plants because they are aliens or, in some cases, foreign-born citizens."

Thomas then went on to remind the employers of President Roosevelt's admonition that "such a policy is stupid and unjust. . . Remember the Nazi technique—divide and conquer!"

Plan Weekly Blackouts

SAN JUAN, P. R., Jan. 20 (UP).—Puerto Rico will be blacked out weekly under orders issued today by Maj. Gen. James L. Collins, commander of the Puerto Rican Department.

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Barrage Balloons Put Up in Pacific Military Districts SEATTLE, Jan. 20 (UP).—Barrage balloons are being utilized to protect military objectives in the Pacific northwest, Army authorities revealed today.	Dentists Dr. J. S. EFREMOFF Surgeon Dentist 147 FOURTH AVE., Cor. 14th St. Formerly at 80 Fifth Ave. Phone: AL. 4-3510	Opticians and Optometrists OFFICIAL I.W.O. OPTICIAN Associated Optometrists 353 West 24th St., nr. Seventh Ave. Tel.: ME. 2-2545 • Daily 9 a.m.-7:30 p.m. J. F. FREEMAN, Optometrist	Jade Mountain Restaurant Quality Chinese Food 197 Second Ave. • Bet. 12 & 13 Sts. GR. 7-9444
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Vinson Report Shows Huge Defense Profits

(Continued from Page 1)

ment contracts were considered as another reason why the over-all authority of Donald Nelson over Army and Navy procurement and contracts is being weakened here.

The Naval Affairs Committee found that profits far from decreasing "are increasing and will continue to increase unless steps are taken to halt the trend."

CITES AVERAGE

With profits on some individual contracts running as high as 247 per cent and some profits, on total business with a given company, running as high as 54.4 per cent, the committee reported that average profits on \$3,889,168,760 of business by Navy Department contractors were 7.99 per cent.

This estimate represented less than a quarter of all contracts since only 1,228 out of 5,190 contractors filed questionnaires with the committee. The big Curtiss-Wright Aviation Corp., as well as Bethlehem Steel, was among the hold-outs.

Significantly, the committee found that on completed contracts the profit was 6.53, while on incomplete contracts profits were estimated at 8.33 per cent.

This, according to the committee, showed that the trend is definitely upwards since by the largest percentage of contracts is still uncompleted.

The committee recommended that "some method of profit limitation should be adopted to eliminate profiteering on defense contracts."

It also urged that "salutary legislative provisions safeguarding methods of competitive bidding should not be repealed nor further relaxed" and "adoption of a more strict and standardized system" of accounting by the government.

The committee found that "a great deal of waste and excessive profits are due to lack of uniformity of cost-accounting methods."

While urging maintenance of competitive bidding, the committee said that the cost-plus-fixed fee form of contract "minimizes the possibility of profiteering where a close check is kept upon costs."

REPORT ATTACKS UNIONS

Despite the facts advanced by the committee about profiteering, it shied away from a real analysis of the factors holding up war production and blamed "strikes as the greatest single cause of delay in the defense program."

The committee said that 117 national and international unions which made replies to its questionnaires said that they had assets of \$62,594,959 on March 31, 1941 as compared with \$71,915,665 on Oct. 1, 1931, an increase of slightly more than \$10,000,000 in union treasuries obviously due to the fact that more workers joined unions.

But the perfectly normal picture of union growth was described by the committee as follows:

"The tremendous financial gains made by labor organizations during the period of the defense effort and the vast amount of funds and assets in their treasuries present an astounding picture of concentration of wealth, a situation here-

tofore usually associated with industry and finance."

The committee recommended that labor unions be required to "register" with Government agencies and file all "pertinent information" about their members and activities and also urged drastic legislation outlawing strikes.

TOLAND'S HAND SEEN

This anti-labor bias in the committee's report was due to a combination of factors including the fact that Edmund M. Toland, the committee's general counsel who conducted the investigation, has an extensive anti-labor record.

Toland was counsel of the anti-labor Smith Committee which investigated the National Labor Relations Board, and had previously appeared before the board on behalf of many anti-labor corporations.

Rep. Carl Vinson, committee chairman, also has a long background of supporting and sponsoring anti-labor legislation. Most of Vinson's support for the anti-labor actions of the report came from Republican members.

Seven Democratic members of the committee issued a minority report in which they said they agreed with most of the committee's report, but added that they "can not sign this report unless there is a revision of conclusions and statements regarding labor."

STRESSES NEED OF UNITY

"Immediately following the outbreak of war by the act of aggression of Japan in her attack on Pearl Harbor, both capital and labor through their proper representatives and spokesmen pledged themselves to settle by mediation and arbitration all disputes for the duration of the war," they declared.

"Until there is conclusive evidence of one or both having failed to keep faith with the Government and the people in this respect, we are of the opinion that Congressional Committees should refrain from criticism of either or both."

Democratic Congressmen who joined in this minority opinion were Reps. William Jacobson of Iowa, Lawrence E. Imhoff of Ohio, Edouard V. Izac of California, Thomas A. Flaherty of Massachusetts, James J. Heffernan, of New York, Michael J. Bradley of Pennsylvania, and Lansdale C. Sasser of Maryland.

Rep. Joseph Shannon, Missouri Democrat, condemned the labor sections of the report strongly in a separate minority report in which he said the committee was "unfair to labor and grossly inaccurate" in connection with strikes.

He said that the labor section was "irrelevant and could serve no worthy purpose at this time."

In reference to committee conclusions in regards to union assets, Shannon said that increased union treasuries only showed that unions are "solvent" and can take care of their members.

As a result of the anti-labor bias injected into the report by Rep. Vinson and by Toland, only 14 members of the 28-man committee signed the report while 8 members were recorded in opposition.

Cacchione Bill Urges Free Fare for Troops

(Continued from Page 1)

would make it mandatory for the city transit system to carry the soldiers, sailors and marines free. It is feared that passage of the Guide Bill, which is merely a permissive measure, would not guarantee fare-free rides for the servicemen.

Under provisions of the Guide Bill, the Board of Transportation would have the final say in the matter and it is known that John J. Delaney, chairman of the Board, is opposed to the idea.

The Democrats said they would support the Cohen resolution and the Guide Bill rather than the Cacchione resolution and the Jewish bill as a matter of maintaining home rule authority in the city.

When the Cohen resolution was introduced Cacchione suggested that the resolutions be withdrawn and that one resolution be introduced bearing the names of all the councilmen petitioning the legislature to adopt a servicemen's transit bill.

Cacchione could get no agreement on the matter from the Democratic side of the House, so the two measures went to committee for consideration.

A second resolution by Councilman Cacchione calling on the Mayor to urge private transit lines to carry servicemen in uniform free was sent to the committee on rules.

NEW "SMITH" HUNT

By a vote of 17 to 7 the Council re-established the old civil service investigating committee. Formerly headed by former Councilman Al Smith, Jr., and notorious for its red-baiting and union-baiting, the new committee will be headed by William M. McCarthy, Brooklyn Democrat.

Re-establishment of the committee was assailed by acting minority leader Louis Goldberg, Brooklyn Laborite, as "worthless" and "merely a waste of time."

British Columns Converge on Axis At El Aghella

CAIRO, Jan. 20 (UP).—British mobile columns are continuing pressure on Axis forces concentrated in the El Aghella area of the Cyrenaica-Tripolitania border, British military headquarters for the Middle East said today.

"Our mobile columns are continuing their activities east of El Aghella," the communiqué said.

Filipinos Here Eager to Form Own Battalion

(Continued from Page 1)

guerrilla fighters in the dense jungles."

The convention also has taken action or is scheduled to act today:

1. To purchase \$1,500 worth of defense bonds. This is independent of the 38 other lodges, who are buying bonds in amounts ranging from \$50 to \$500.

2. To support the current Red Cross drive.

3. To request the Philippines Commissioner to call immediately a general conference of Filipinos in the United States to discuss the part they can play as a unit in the war effort.

4. To pledge assistance in the reconstruction of the Philippine Islands.

Nave, whose CIO local in Seattle numbers 3,500 Alaska cannery workers, explained that the Cabeleros de Dima-Alang or the CDA is a patriotic organization founded during the Filipino fight for liberty.

"Our men are educated in a spirit of true patriotism, which is a counterpart of the program of the Japanese Black-Dragon," he said.

(The Black Dragon is a secret society of military-minded extremists, carrying on propaganda and espionage work in the United States, as well as in Japan.)

Nazis Told to Hold Mozhaik At All Costs

(Continued from Page 1)

During the day I drove along the Mozhaik Highway, from the former front line to the outskirts of Mozhaik, about 40 kilometers (25 miles). Everywhere ashes and ruin. All that is left of the villages destroyed by the Germans.

In one village was the half-charred corpse of a German. He and other "torch men," a peasant told me, had set the village on fire. A bottle exploded in his hands.

Women and children rummaged through the ashes in faint hope of salvaging some household goods. East of Mozhaik the automobile highway between Moscow and Minsk is covered deep with snow. The Germans had not cleared it. They were satisfied to use the sleighs of our peasants for the delivery of food and supplies.

Everywhere the Germans laid mines. Yesterday I saw one explode. Now we can judge the German losses during the advance on Moscow. Near Dorokhovo are whole fields of crosses which remind me of a war cemetery I saw in north France in 1916. The crosses are adorned with the swastika.

Some crosses bear French names. Here the French "Legion" was defeated. They fought in German uniforms and are buried under German crosses—Frenchmen fallen in the cause of the enemies of France.

Browder's Release Called 'Overdue'

Committee Urges Deluge of Letters, Telegrams to Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

Immediate release of Earl Browder from Atlanta penitentiary. For that purpose, we suggest the following plan of work:

7-POINT PLAN

"1—Let hundreds of thousands of telegrams pour into the White House asking in the name of justice, freedom and the Bill of Rights, for the immediate release of Browder. Let the telegrams pour in to the White House on the President's birthday, Jan. 30 and on Lincoln's anniversary, Feb. 12. Propose this action on the floor of your organization. See to it that five of your personal friends, fellow workers and neighbors do likewise."

"2—Organize Free Browder Trade Union Committees in your communities and let these committees visit trade union officials, executive boards and membership meetings, proposing a resolution on the floor of their respective trade unions for the immediate release of Browder. The resolution should be addressed to the President and forwarded to the White House in Washington. Ask your trade union officials for public statements on the Browder case, and let them write personal letters to President Roosevelt."

"3—During the month of February, in connection with the commemoration of Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays, organize mass meetings in your various cities and communities. Make this a major event. Invite leading trade unionists, ministers, educators and others who represent the life of your community as speakers at these meetings."

"4—Organize the professions on behalf of the free Browder campaign. Obtain statements from ministers, educators, lawyers, writers, artists, social workers and publicize these statements. Together with this, organize special committees of lawyers, educators, etc., to direct the campaign among such groups."

"5—Organize Citizens' Committees to Free Earl Browder in your city. If there is already such a committee, organize under the auspices of your local committee, community Citizens' Committees, composed of community leaders."

"6—Meet with leaders of fraternal, language and other mass organizations, already on record for the freedom of Browder. Get them to assign committees to visit similar organizations for the purpose of obtaining resolutions, statements and telegrams."

"7—Finances are needed in this campaign. Circulate the DIME A WEEK CARDS in all organizations which are on record for the freedom of Earl Browder. Approach your friends and all justice loving people for contributions in this campaign."

"FREE EARL BROWDER NOW!"

Uruguay Bans Pro-Nazi Paper in Buenos Aires

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 20 (UP).—The Ministry of the Interior today banned the Buenos Aires pro-Nazi newspaper El Pampero from Uruguay.

"The record is simply this: The fast-growing, fighting unions, such as ours, have been the target of attack from the committee, while the real fifth columnists—the bundists, fascists and Christian Frontists—have been unmolested. In fact, Dies drew many of his anti-labor witnesses from these fifth-column elements."

"The American people see today that those Dies attacked, such as our union, are in the fore-front of the country's defense effort. While many of those who applauded Dies are Hitler agents or appeasers, the committee should be disbanded 'at once.'"

NOT ONE CENT TO DIES

John Stanley, International secretary-treasurer of the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO, declared:

"Where was Dies while the Japanese were creating a fifth column in Hawaii. He was attacking the trade unions and anti-fascists at home. No 1 cent more of the people's money should go to this American Quisling. Every union member should let Congress know that he regards an appropriation for Dies as a gift to Hitler."

Joseph H. Levy, acting director of New York Department of UOPWA: "Our members are contributing in every way possible toward victory in the war against fascism and will redouble their efforts. Congress should not encourage native fascism by continuing appropriations for the Dies Committee. The slogan which we are adopting is 'the Dies Committee must die—democracy must live.'"

Max Perlow, Manager of Local 16-B and vice president of the United Furniture Workers, CIO, declared that the Dies Committee "never did have a right for existence."

"It is entirely contrary to the democratic way of life of the United States," he continued, "and it is especially out of place at the present time when our country is involved in a war against the fascist forces, and when it is necessary to have national unity to defeat our enemies."

"The Dies committee with its activities is not looking for the real fifth columnists, but rather aims to disrupt the labor movement and fast-growing, fighting unions, such as ours, have been the target of attack from the committee, while the real fifth columnists—the bundists, fascists and Christian Frontists—have been unmolested. In fact, Dies drew many of his anti-labor witnesses from these fifth-column elements."

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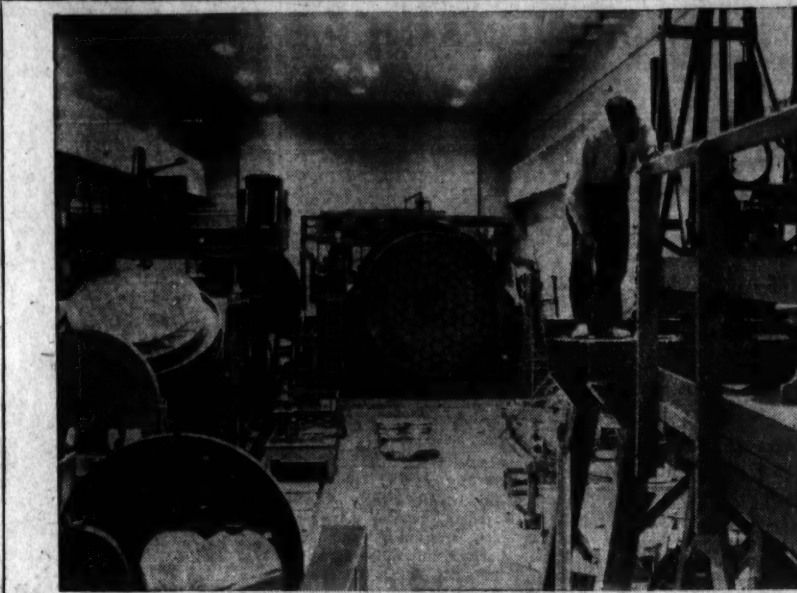
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Study Effect of Metal on Glass: Marcus Brown, chief optician of the California Institute of Technology, at Pasadena, adjusting the eight-inch lens for tests of the 200-inch mirror (rear) to be installed in the Institute's Observatory on Mount Palomar, when essential metal parts, delayed by the national defense program, become available for the completion of the project.

End Dies Committee, Union Heads Demand

City CIO and AFL Leaders Raise Cry: Not One Cent to Red-Hunt

(Continued from Page 1)

unity of the American people than Dies."

Douglas L. MacMahon, International secretary-treasurer of the Transport Workers' Union, said:

"The Dies Committee has been the most disruptive and destructive institution ever to appear on the American scene. Its entire career consists of one continuous drive to undermine everything American, decent and progressive. Since the United States began its defense effort and especially since the actual declaration of war, the Dies Committee and its chairman, Martin Dies, have been engaged in attempts to disrupt national unity and hamper the work of government officials engaged in vital war work."

"To give money to the Dies Committee at any time is an injury to the nation. To provide funds for its activities at this time is the same as if Congress were to subsidize the Nazi Fifth Column."

5TH COLUMN

Harry Reich, President of Cooks and Pastry Cakes, Local 89, Hotel and Restaurant Alliance, AFL, declared:

"Every cent the Dies Committee received in the past was actually on false pretense. It was always on a promise, when its lease expired, to shift attention to fascists and Nazis. The committee never kept its promises. What little attention it did give to the Bundists and like elements, was obviously only to cover up the committee's real character—as an anti-labor body. The Nazis never had cause to complain against the Dies Committee. To put any more money into it now—when the country needs unity to smash Hitlerism—is like investing money in a fifth column."

"To continue the Dies Committee today, in face of its record, is simply to invest U. S. money against the country's war effort," declared Neil Bunt, International representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, for the New York-Northern New Jersey district.

"The record is simply this: The fast-growing, fighting unions, such as ours, have been the target of attack from the committee, while the real fifth columnists—the bundists, fascists and Christian Frontists—have been unmolested. In fact, Dies drew many of his anti-labor witnesses from these fifth-column elements."

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John Stanley, International secretary-treasurer of the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO, declared:

FDR Asks 300 Million for War Jobless

Requests Congress Aid Those Hit by Plant Conversions

(Continued from Page 1)

tending the present social security laws financed by payroll contributions. But, he said, that would require more time than the emergency will allow.

Action by state governments, he said, "cannot be depended on" because many state legislatures are not in session and only five have called special sessions.

The special \$300,000,000 fund would be administered by the President under terms of a bill accompanying the message. The bill provides that the President shall prescribe by executive order the "amount, duration and other substantive conditions" for granting the benefits.

"I recommend that the appropriation act indicate that this is temporary and emergency legislation covering at most the balance of the present calendar year," the President wrote.

permitted the Committee to continue its venal work must be rejected."

Abram Flaxer, International President of the State, County and Municipal Employees, CIO, declared:

"The Dies Committee has performed the functions of fascism in America too long already. Today we are at war against fascism and democracy's very existence is at stake. Another appropriation for Dies would be an outright contribution to the enemy. The Committee's one objective since its beginning has been to destroy the labor movement as a preliminary step in the destruction of all of democracy. The Dies Committee must go."

Arthur Osmen, President of the Wholesale and Warehouse Workers, CIO, Local 65, said:

"To appropriate funds for the Dies Committee is like shipping scrap iron to Japan or oil to Hitler. Appeasement has always been a crime against democracy. Appearing fascists like Dies is unthinkable for sane people. Hitler has enough of his own Fifth Column in this nation trying to divide the people. Congress certainly doesn't have to finance an additional one."

A BLOW TO UNITY

Lewis S. James, President of Local 269, United Automobile Workers, CIO, declared:

"I am opposed to any appropriation to the Dies Committee which has been spending its time and the citizens' money investigating the trade unions and raising a red scare, especially against the CIO unions in order to keep workers from joining them."

"Especially at this time I feel it would be very harmful to have the Dies Committee continue to function and sow discord when the war calls for national unity of all forces."

William Michelson, Manager of the Gimbel Local, United Retail Wholesale and Department Store Employees, CIO, said:

"The government cannot entrust investigation of Nazi and fifth column activities in the hands of the reactionary anti-democratic Mr. Dies who has time and again used government appropriations to harass and destroy progressive organizations. The record of the Dies Committee stands as the best proof that American security can best be maintained without the Dies Committee."

Lenin's Teachings Shaped World History

By Alexander Trachtenberg

Lenin's teachings have left a profound impress upon the whole world. Picking up the pen from Engels' hand (Engels died in 1895, the second year of Lenin's Marxist literary career), Lenin carried the science of Marxism into the present century. Joseph Stalin, Lenin's illustrious pupil and closest co-worker is rounding out today the first hundred years of the liberating work begun by

Marx and Engels in the 40's of the last century.

The enormous volume of Lenin's writings covering almost all fields of human knowledge, is our great literary heritage. His writings have been translated into every known language and into dialects and tongues of even the most remote peoples and tribes. His books and pamphlets have been published in hundreds of millions of copies.



Lenin and Krupskaya, 1897: These rare photographs show Lenin and Krupskaya the year of their marriage, 1897, just before he was exiled to Siberia by the Czarist government. Lenin was 27 at the time. Nadezhda Krupskaya died Feb. 27, 1935, at the age of 70.

Lenin's writings have helped to raise two generations of advanced workers who have absorbed his teachings and have translated them into the life and struggles of the modern working class and progressive movements. On the basis of his mastery of Marxism and the experiences of the Russian Revolution and of the establishment of a socialist state on one-sixth of the world, he has further developed the theory and practice of Marxism. At the same time, he taught the workers to appreciate and to utilize the revolutionary and democratic traditions of their own national heritage, and to draw upon the best culture which mankind has accumulated throughout the ages.

Addressing a Congress of Soviet youth in 1920, Lenin declared: "Unless we clearly understand that only by acquiring exact knowledge of the culture created by the whole development of mankind and that only by studying this culture can a proletarian culture be built, we shall not be able to solve this problem."

HIS INSPIRATION TODAY

Today more than ever, when the forces of democracy and progress are fighting against the dark forces of reaction which seek to hurl mankind back into the medieval ages of obscurantism and slavery, and to undo all the achievements and advances of

civilization, Lenin's teachings on just and unjust wars inspires the toilers of every land to join arms in defense of their national independence, freedom and culture. In the present period, when our country is beset with those who try to sow confusion, defeatism and disunity, Lenin's teachings have become required reading. Every advanced worker should strive to master Marxist-Leninist theory as the best means of making the most effective contribution in the struggle against the common enemy of all mankind.

Earl Browder, the General Secretary of the Communist Party who now languishes in the Atlanta penitentiary, drank deep of Lenin's teachings and helped to imbue our party with the true Leninist approach to the rich traditions of struggle in the history of our country and of the American labor movement. He has, with profound wisdom and an unerring grasp of the fundamentals of historical development, helped us to interpret each stage and turn of recent world history through the correct application of the lessons of the past. He has helped us to close the gap between Lincoln and Lenin, between the American revolution of

V. I. Lenin -- Born: April 22, 1870 -- Died: January 21, 1924

A Cornerstone Of Leninism

Freedom of Nations

By Milton Howard

One of the cornerstones of Lenin's teachings was his resolute insistence on the continuing vitality of the national question. He was greatly concerned with the problem of the independence of nations as well as the liberation of oppressed people.

The rise of the world-wide Axis conspiracy against the independent existence of all nations, has shown us again the value of Lenin's insight.

Lenin judged the problems of nations from the standpoint of the most advanced class, the working class. He estimated the given conditions, the specific historic circumstances, in order to determine exactly in what direction lay the most promise for the development of democracy and the historic march toward complete emancipation.

Against those who sneered at the liberation aspirations of the smaller oppressed nations, or those who ignored the awakening nations which had not yet achieved independent statehood, Lenin waged an unyielding combat. He ridiculed the grotesque claim that indifference or hostility to the independence of nations constituted "internationalism" as taught by Marx. Lenin showed that genuine working class internationalism rests solidly on support for the self-determination of nations, the right of all nations, large and small, to determine their political destiny uncoerced from without.

Lenin argued that because we believe in the voluntary association of all nations on a basis of equality that we must give every possible support to the struggle for the self-determination of nations, for their right to associate with or secede from other nations.

Twenty years ago, Lenin defended the independence of nations from its main enemies -- against imperialist oppression on the one hand, and pseudo-radical indifference to national independence on the other. Today, under new conditions, Lenin's teachings have been extended and developed in accordance with the fundamental Marxist method. Today the main enemy of national independence and democratic progress is centered in German fascism and its Axis allies.

The Hitler Axis not only seeks to impose a ferocious slave rule upon all small nations and colonial peoples, but it confronts even all the large states with the prospect of extinction in the style of Vichy.

Stalin and the Soviet Government perceived that the rise of German fascism with its "Anti-Comintern" Axis constituted a serious menace to the future existence of all states. The aggressions of Hitler have confirmed their warning. Today, the world powers of Britain, the USSR, the United States and China, have associated themselves as the United Nations to defend their independent existence and to liberate the subjugated nations. The defense of their own independence will undoubtedly have a profound effect on the relations of such states as Britain and the United States to the colonial peoples and oppressed nations.

Contempt for the rights of self-determination is embodied most ruthlessly today in fascist aggression and its auxiliary, appeasement.

Appeasement, or Vichyism, takes many forms. It may appear as opposition to total victory (Norman Thomas); or as indifference to the fate of the Philippines or China (Daily News); or as efforts to disrupt the united nations by prophecies of future wars amongst them (Lindbergh and Thomas). But whatever form present-day appeasement takes,

its basis is contempt not only for the independence of other nations, but also for one's own. Vichyism is the degeneration which seizes on the extreme reactionaries and their hangers-on who have lost the desire and the ability to defend national independence in the face of Axis enslavement.

The cunning of Hitler was manifest when he tried to deceive the world as to his nation-enslaving intentions by proclaiming that the Axis was waging merely a "war against communism." In this manner, Hitler tried to disarm his victims, including the great states of Britain and the United States. Stalin's genius, which had quickly seen the real goal of the Axis, parried this Nazi trick by his proclamation that in defending itself the Soviet Union was waging "a national war for freedom," and that very quickly this "national war" would merge with the national wars of Britain and the United States as well as with the struggles of the conquered peoples. The principle of national independence defeated Hitler; it united the world's great powers against the common danger.

Lenin taught that in studying the problems of national independence we must display flexibility, that every situation should be studied "in its concrete historical peculiarities."

Thus, Lenin had the greatest admiration for America's progressive war for a democratically united nation--the Revolutionary War and the Civil War. But he did not approve of America's later efforts to subjugate other nations. On the other hand, Lenin did not rule out the possibility that in the face of a "conqueror of a Napoleon type" (that is, like Hitler), the United States and other powers might have to wage a progressive, just war for independence. (See Lenin's Reply to Junius in the Communist, October, 1941).

By the same Marxist reasoning, which seeks what Lenin used to call "the most democratic of all possible solutions" (Selected Works, Vol. 4, p. 264) in a given historic situation, the colonial peoples and the oppressed nations like Ireland and India have a crucial stake in the victory of the United Nations over the Axis. The line of progress for the liberation struggles of these peoples is in unity for the smashing of the Axis, the arch enemy of all peoples.

Certain Irish nationalists who say that they will not help "Britain's war" do not understand that this is not "Britain's war" but the war of progressive mankind against the worst enemy of all independence, including Irish independence, Hitler.

That the people of India have grasped this truth is seen in their compelling Gandhi to resign because he refused to support the war against Hitler and Japan. The same truth is grasped by the subjugated countries who have just completed alliance with Britain and the Soviet Union. This truth is embodied in the alliance of Poland and the Soviet Union. As the war unfolds, complete crushing of the Axis will alter the relationship between the large states and the colonial peoples. A just war makes it possible to advance the just cause of national liberation everywhere.

The man Lenin who led the people to establishment of the



Makers of History: Above left a Pravda editorial being discussed and written in the office of that famous Bolshevik newspaper by Lenin, Stalin and Molotov. This scene took place in 1917 in the editorial room of



Pravda (from a drawing by P. Vasiliev). At right are seen Lenin and Stalin in the Smolny Institute during the October Revolution as Red Navy men and soldiers stand by to carry out instructions. (From a painting by V. Lodyagin and B. Degtyarev.)

Lenin's Anniversary and America's War Today for National Freedom

By Louis F. Budenz

We American workers and our people as a nation have a deep right to share in the commemoration of V. I. Lenin's death, as a tribute to the genius which guided his life and work. On this 17th anniversary, such is even more patently the case than it has been in any past period.

Lenin's founding of the Soviet Union in 1917 has produced for the United States 25 years later a mighty and indomitable ally against Axis aggression. Joined in the bonds of a common battle for the death of the Hitlerite forces of evil, the American nation and the Soviet Union fight shoulder to shoulder, collaborating one with the other for the salvation of mankind. It is in the drawing closer of these links of friendship between these giant countries--first and second in industrial production among the nations of the world--that the victory over Hitlerism will be made the speedier and the more thorough-going.

If any man in the street were to be asked: "What events in 1941 sealed the doom of the Axis enemy of mankind?" he would reply without hesitation: "The unjust onslaught against the Soviet Union, whose Red Army has wrought such devastation of Hitler's hordes and the equally unjust bombing of Pearl Harbor, which has brought America's untold resources into the battle lines."

That these two nations can be linked together in this manner, and that the placing of the name of the Soviet Union beside that of the United States can mean so much for the security of America and the other Allies are due to Lenin's creative work.

The Red Army, which has smashed the myth of Nazi "invincibility," and the ingenuity and efficiency of the Soviet people in producing munitions to

Soviet Union also laid down the principles by which the Socialist state immediately proclaimed the rights of self-determination to all peoples formerly oppressed by Czarism and Imperialism.

The man Lenin who laid the foundations of that mighty Socialist state which held the dikes for mankind against the tides of Hitlerism has clearly contributed enormously to the welfare of the American people. Lenin's teachings, developed by Stalin in the new situation, have proved to be of great benefit to all nations, and not least, to the defense of American democracy against Hitlerism.

back that army up are among Lenin's gifts to the American nation and to the world of 1942.

One does not have to be a Communist to appreciate keenly the work of this world figure, who has laid so well the foundations of that nation which is now America's powerful ally. Americans of all beliefs and political affiliations are as one in this war, in their will to annihilate the Axis and to bring about the safeguarding of our nation and

the liberation of mankind from Hitlerite slavery.

In the thunder of battle at Moscow, Leningrad, Moscow and Kerch, the Soviet Union has produced those "magnificent victories" to which President Roosevelt referred. These achievements on the Russian front--from the knee-deep snowfields of Moshak to the gentler clime of the Crimea--have won a warm tribute from Wendell Willkie and have caused the columnist

Dorothy Thompson to say:

"America owes to eternal debt of gratitude to Russia." And only on Thursday night at Rio de Janeiro, Assistant Secretary of State Sumner Welles--in urging solidarity of the Latin-American nations with the world anti-Hitler alliance--could state: "Today the German armies are retreating from Russian territory, routed and dispersed by the magnificent offensive of the Russian armies."

Such accomplishments, winning the admiration of all decent mankind--have been made possible by the foundations laid by Lenin and carried forward by his disciple and successor, Joseph V. Stalin. That is why there exists the strong and resourceful Soviet nation to battle America's common foe instead of the Russia of equal and enforced ignorance which prevailed before 1917.

Although the United States is a capitalist country and the Soviet Union has attained Socialism, there has been a strong kinship between the two nations since the very inception of the USSR. Lenin was the first to see this relationship and to call it to the world's attention. Twenty-eight years ago--in his study on American agriculture--the genius who was to found the Soviet Union, referred to the United States as the greatest of all capitalist countries in the development of "the most up-to-date technical equipment" and in "the degree of political freedom and the cultural level of the masses of the people."

And today the American nation--out of its own pioneering traditions in efficiency and construction--can recognize its close fraternity with the Soviet Union, which has in such a short time put "the most up-to-date technical equipment" in its own hands. Americans can feel a warm bond indeed with that country which has achieved a full democratic life for its people and whose "cultural level" has risen in two decades from the 90 per cent illiteracy under the Tsars to the 100 per cent literacy and science-seeking of 1942. Such achievements in Soviet life pulse with

(Continued on Page 6)

Browder on Lenin:

'A Feeling of Kinship' Between U.S.-USSR

(From the address of Earl Browder at the Philadelphia Lenin Memorial Meeting, Jan. 20, 1939.)

The United States, although the land of the highest developed capitalism, has many affinities with the Soviet Union, the land of socialism where Lenin's ideas have entirely triumphed. The two countries are similar in their broad expanse of territory, in the problems of the conquest of nature, of harnessing their enormous natural resources for the benefit of their peoples. This created many common national characteristics which, even before the destruction of the Czarist autocracy, had brought about a friendly attitude of the two peoples toward each other, an intense interest in one another between the American and Russian peoples, a feeling of kinship that surmounted all barriers.

Since the rise of the new socialist government out of the ruins of the old Czarist Russian Empire, since the Soviet Union has transformed that formerly backward land into the economically most advanced country in the world with the single exception of the United States, the affinities, the common interests, the sympathies between the peoples of the two countries have grown by leaps and bounds. And the political development of the world, with the rise of the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo war alliance of fascism which threatens the destruction of all civilization, predetermines with the inexorability of natural law an historic collaboration. Both are threatened by the same enemies, both have a national interest in peace and orderly relations between nations. It is clear that neither can fully realize its own destiny without the friendly collaboration of the other.

It required the genius, the deep insight into the laws of history, of Lenin to foresee this development many years ago. But today the world situation makes it so clear that the Communists are no longer alone in recognizing that history itself has prepared and demands the collaboration of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. as the price of saving the world from catastrophe. The most farighted and advanced representatives of all classes in America recognize this fact and move, even if hesitantly as yet, toward its realization.

Defense against the aggression of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo war alliance has now become a life-and-death issue for all the rest of the world, including the United States. And defense today involves armaments, although armaments is not the sole answer, as some seem to think nor even half the answer. But an unarmed people in the world of Hitler aggression is the predestined victim of fascist conquest. The United States, with the rest of the world, must choose between uniting the anti-fascist and democratic forces for common defense--a defense by arms in the last analysis--or submitting to fascist world conquest.

In this we follow Lenin's line on war and peace, on national defense, which never was pacifist, and which always insisted upon the necessity to study each situation concretely, and not take up a dogmatic position.

America's Revolutionary Tradition

Today it is well to recall that it was Lenin who gave our thinking its impetus in this direction, when he wrote his famous "Letter to American Workers," calling our attention to the great revolutionary traditions of our country, to 1776 and 1861, and to the tremendous influence they wield in the whole world. All thinking Americans are today more interested in studying and understanding their own history than for many generations past.

In the present world crisis, when the fascist warmakers with their reactionary allies throughout the world threaten to destroy all the fruits of human progress painfully accumulated through the ages, the American people are rallying for the great impending battles, preparing for big storms. In these preparations for time of trial, they find inspiration and support in their own great revolutionary traditions, in the heroic examples of the Spanish and Chinese peoples, and in that great fortress of peace and progress, the Soviet Union. The American people are finding their way, step by step, in the light of the teachings of our great Lenin, to the united front of all forces of progress to meet and solve the immediate issues of the crisis.

In the living and strengthening mass movement toward a better life, toward peace and international order, we can truly say that the spirit of Lenin lives in our country and exercises a growingly decisive influence. In that fact is the promise of a fruitful cooperation between the democracy of America and the socialist democracy of the Soviet Union. In that fact is the guarantee of the defeat of world fascism. In that fact is the guarantee of a new era of human progress.

In Memory of Lenin's Mother

An Old Friend Describes Her

By V. Bonch-Bruyevich
(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

KUIBYSHEV, Jan. 20.--Long ago in the very beginning of the 20th century when we were living abroad as political emigres, the conversation in our close circles, whenever we came together, frequently turned to Lenin's mother and everybody listened eagerly to information any one of us had to offer.

We knew very little, however. Yet we did know that there, far away, she was deeply concerned and worried about her son. Indeed, his older brother had already died at the hand of the executioner as a result of selfless combat with Tsar Alexander. We could clearly realize her thoughts and feelings now when her second son was staunchly challenging all oppressors of mankind.

True, the older son had fought as one against one while Lenin was fighting at the head of a movement organized by him.

When the revolution broke out in 1906, Lenin was among the first to come to Russia illegally. It was impossible, however, for a man like Lenin to maintain legal residence, and he soon left St. Petersburg. His mother once again parted with her son. He left for Finland and later had to go abroad, living in Geneva, London and Paris.

In the meantime, a period of black reaction set in in Russia. It was dangerous to meet comrades for one could easily be trapped. But I was always drawn to the place where Lenin's mother and sister lived. His mother was always affable and hospitable and while serving tea she listened attentively to our conversation, asking eagerly for any news about "Volodya" as she called her son, had anyone come from there, were there no letters? Every one of us tried with the greatest of care to tell her all we knew about her son, who to all of us had been a beloved comrade, friend and leader, but for the mother, of course, he was primarily her "Volodya."

POST-WAR YEARS
The years of the terrible slaughter of the imperialist war of 1914 went by, followed by confusion. At six o'clock one morning I was awakened by the shrill ringing of the telephone. Undoubtedly something had happened, I thought.

"Can you see me?" Maria Alexandrovna (Lenin's mother) asked in a feeble old voice. "Of course, I will be over in a minute," I replied, but dared not ask what had happened.

"Come soon please, hurry," the barely audible voice continued. "Many is missing. . ."

"But why? She is alive and well," I hastened to assure her. "Only yesterday I received a letter from my wife. She writes that she met Many working as a Red Cross nurse at the front."

"Can it be?" I heard her cheerful exclamation. "You are not deceiving me?"

"Indeed not, Maria Alexandrovna," I assured her. "I will bring the letter along."

That early summer morning found me hurrying along on my way to Maria Alexandrovna, for I clearly pictured to myself what she had lived through during the night. . .

She herself opened the door. She looked even thinner and her flushed hollow cheeks face be-



LENIN'S MOTHER

spoke her excitement. I reread the letter from my wife, Maria Alexandrovna grew calmer and asked me a number of questions to assure herself that I was not deceiving her. To convince her I showed her the post mark on the envelope. Her face beamed. She smiled good-naturedly as she thanked me for the good news.

Years went by and the time came when Maria Alexandrovna was no more. She died of pneumonia in the arms of her other daughter Anna.

"I know I shall never arise from bed. . ." she used to say. "I feel my strength waning. I always think of my Volodya. . . I was not destined to see him. . . All my love goes out to him." Two days later she died. We sent a telegram to her son in Geneva and her daughter at the front. Neither of them could come for the funeral. Many comrades and friends of Lenin scattered in different directions by the war. Only those who at that time were in Petrograd came to the funeral.

LENIN COMES BACK

The February revolution came and Lenin arrived in Petrograd from far away Geneva. I remember the first evening: meetings, speeches, appeals, reminiscences. This was followed by Lenin's first day of residence in Petrograd as a free man. He phoned me and asked for a car. His first visit was to his mother's grave.

Always composed, always collected, Lenin never revealed his feelings, particularly in the presence of others. But we all knew his affection for his mother and knowing this, we felt that the path to the little mound in the cemetery was one of the most difficult paths traversed by Lenin. Reaching the grave he stopped in silence, removed his hat and bowed his head.

Neither Lenin's mother nor he is any longer among us but all progressive mankind will forever cherish his memory as well as that of his suffering mother who gave mankind her great son, the genius of the titanic struggle for the liberation of all the oppressed.



LENIN AND STALIN AT GORKY IN 1922



Lenin's Family: This rarely published photograph of the Ulyanov family was taken in 1879 at Simbirsk, Russia, where Lenin lived as a boy. His mother, Maria Alexandrovna and father, Ilya Nikolayevich, are shown seated with their children grouped around them. Standing from left to right, Olga, Alexander and Anna. Seated--Maria (on her mother's lap), Dmitry and Vladimir (Lenin). Lenin's father was an inspector of elementary schools.

Daily Worker

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1942

Hitler Strikes at The Atlantic Coast

There is considerable discussion in the press as to just what political and military objectives Hitler has in mind in unleashing his U-boat attack so close to our Eastern shore at this time. But regardless of Hitler's immediate purpose, the loss of American seamen and American shipping is driving home some important truths to all of us.

One of these is that Hitler still has considerable striking power in the Atlantic. The important battle for the Atlantic Ocean is not yet over by any means.

Furthermore, the action of marauding Nazi subs so near our Eastern cities, is a grim reminder that the Atlantic coast is not immune from air raids either. Surely nobody can take an easy-going attitude toward civilian defense and air-raid protection now.

The appeasers, still at work, are trying to make the American people forget about Hitler. They like to pretend that there are two wars instead of one; that Hitlerism is only of secondary importance rather than the very core of the Fascist Axis as is actually the case. The raids by the U-boats tell us that Hitler's guns are close to our very shores.

Lenin—A World Figure

History knows many stirring individuals. In the storms of human progress, personalities leap into the center of the stage and dazzle their contemporaries.

But it is a curious thing that most of these "great men" grow dimmer with the years. Not that they were not dramatic persons while they lived. But human advance leaves them in their own contemporary setting. They fade with their generations and their century.

A man like Lenin is different. Lenin belongs to that select and rare group of geniuses—there comes to mind the names of such giants as Aristotle, Leonardo Da Vinci, Shakespeare, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, Stalin—whose greatness glows brighter with the unfolding of history. It takes mankind centuries to be able to perceive their truly gigantic stature.

With that utterly human and wonderful genius that was Lenin this process has been taking place ever since he died on the morning of Jan. 21, 1924. Since that day, literally hundreds of millions of new persons have come to grasp what Lenin and Leninism mean to the upward march of mankind toward a better social order.

The appreciation of Lenin grows apace as the entire world, the old countries and the awakening nations of the East, stand before the abyss of Hitlerism. The figure of Lenin begins to appear in the consciousness of nations and individuals as they face crisis, when the routine and stultifying habits of routine life are torn away by the ruthlessness of historic events. At such moments of danger Lenin marches forward in the minds of men.

And this is because rarely has any man lived who knew the problems of nations, classes and men as Lenin knew them. Mankind turns to Lenin's thoughts because Lenin was unrivaled in his mastery of mankind's problems and needs.

Lenin taught a vast human community—the Russian people and the Czar-oppressed nationalities of the old empire—how to forge their own destiny, how to build the foundations of a Socialist society of which the best sages of the race have always dreamed. Lenin taught men how to estimate unjust wars and how to wage devoted struggle for the winning of just wars; a nation which fears the battlefield more than it fears slavery deserves slavery, Lenin taught.

In the battle against Hitler, the fearless leadership of Stalin is nourished and refreshed by the science and example of his teacher, Lenin.

How great is the debt which all honest men owe to Lenin's work today! The fortress he built in the Soviet Union turns out to have been the dike which has saved humanity from the hideous fate of a Hitler world victory. Lenin's people help defend America today as they drive back the Nazi legions on the Soviet front.

Lenin would have rejoiced especially at this. For he admired the American people's great traditions of liberty, as he admired the swift efficiency of American industry and the bold thinking of our people. Through the fog of falsehood which mean and greedy men flung up to hide Lenin, the American people, whether they believe in Socialism or not, are coming to appreciate this immense personality who did for his country what Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln did for Amer-

ica at a different epoch of human development. The fraternity of America and the Soviet Union rejoices the peoples of both lands and their allies as it benefits and inspires them.

"They are our kind of people," an American correspondent recently reported of the Soviet people, our brothers-in-arms in the world anti-Hitler front.

Sharing the common burdens and dangers which face America, we honor the spirit of Lenin by pledging everything without stint to smashing the Hitler Axis, and winning our war for national independence.

A Good Omen for The City's War Effort

Over Municipal station WNYC last Sunday, Mayor LaGuardia made an address in which he declared that a "splendid working agreement" had been reached between himself and labor on the city's war program. "Yesterday," the Mayor said, "we had a very satisfactory conference with representatives of labor; both the American Federation of Labor and the CIO were represented. . . . We expect to have full joint cooperation by all organized labor."

These remarks, relating to a large extent to civilian defense, are highly welcomed by the entire city. They are an indication of the fact that labor represents that force which can help to mobilize and rally the whole population to civilian defense.

The trade unions have skill, strength and discipline—ingredients of which civilian defense and other phases of the war effort cannot have too much. The CIO represents 500,000 workers in the city and the A. F. of L. represents 750,000. These members are interlinked with every type of peoples organization in the city; and the very trade union apparatus itself becomes a facile instrument for civilian defense purposes.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that labor will be involved not only in an advisory capacity. Labor, along with all other strata of the population, can be given joint responsibilities of leadership and administration. It is to be noted that Mrs. Winthrop Aldrich, in charge of the "non-protective" phases of civilian defense, has asked both the CIO and the A. F. of L. to designate a man and a woman representative in each Greater New York county to serve in this phase of the work. From the point of view of emphasizing the great potentialities of the women in defense, this step has particular importance.

The fuller involvement of labor not only means the strengthening of national unity as well as the defense effort. It also stimulates that CIO-A. F. of L. unity which tends to flow naturally from all concrete actions taken jointly by the two organizations in support of the war.

The Call for the New Brigaders

Since Aug. 4 of last year 1,500 Browder Brigaders have devoted much of their "free time" each week to the sale of the Sunday Worker. In snow and rain and no matter what the other difficulties, they have loyally continued to bring that paper to the people.

The Brigaders have carried forward on the streets of New York the gallant activities of the "salesmen" for L'Humanite, which have imbedded that journal so deeply in the hearts and minds of the French people. Theirs has been a work of education of a high order. Theirs has been an act of devotion which warrants the warmest praise.

Yesterday the Communist Party in New York State advised the Daily Worker that these 1,500 Brigaders are now to be expanded to 4,000. Those who wish to swell the ranks in this splendid work will be enrolled on Jan. 29, one week from tomorrow. The registration of these additional Brigaders will be an opening gun in the new nationwide campaign to increase the circulation of the Sunday Worker to 120,000.

We express our thanks to the Communist Party in New York State for this cooperation, which is of such inestimable value to the Daily and Sunday Worker. We hope that there will be a generous response to its call for this enrollment of new Brigaders.

It is an unusual paper which can win such warm-hearted help. The Sunday Worker, which the Brigaders have brought to the notice of their neighbors and fellow-citizens, is of that character which is unusual in America today. It pulses with the life, work and interests of Labor. From all quarters of the country it gleams the news of the unions' initiative in the battle for production, of the getting together of the local labor movements behind a vigorous prosecution of the war; and of all those events which express labor's thoughts as part of the American nation. From across the seas, it gathers the information on what is taking place among the peoples and for their liberation.

It is this labor character of the Sunday Worker which gains it such loyal friends. It is that character which entitles it to the 120,000 circulation per issue which is now the goal of the new campaign.

Buy an extra copy of today's

Daily Worker

Bring it to a friend or shopmate

Make that extra copy of the Daily Worker part of your regular reading habit



Lenin's Anniversary and America's War Today for National Freedom

(Continued from Page 5)

the impetus given them by Lenin, in his insistence on the possibility of building Socialism in one country, his emphasis on establishing heavy industry and electrification on a wide scale and his constant hammering on the "cultural needs of the masses."

What American can there be who has not been thrilled by the recent accounts of the gigantic "reserve" industries built by the Soviet Union in the Urals. It is these industries which have largely enabled the Red Army to begin its mighty offensive, after it had withstood and slowed down the onslaught of the Nazi armies when the invaders were armed with the material of all Europe.

Such "reserve" industries did not exist in the Russia of the Tsars. The small amount of heavy industry that did exist was marked by the uneven distribution of industrial enterprises and their remoteness from the sources of raw material and from the consuming districts. Coal mining was principally confined to the Donetz Basin and the principal steel and iron plants were concentrated in the southern Ukraine.

From the booklet, "MAGNITO-GORSK," written by the Academician A. Baikov, we learn how the Soviet government tackled this weakness and overcame it. "Lenin dealt with this problem (of the rational distribution of industry throughout the country) as early as 1918. It was he also who at that time put forward the idea of building up a new coal and metallurgical base in the east of the USSR—what was known as the Urals-Kuzbas problem. The project visualized the creation of a powerful iron and steel industry based on the iron ore deposits of the Southern Urals (presently the Magnitny Mountains) and the coal deposits of the Kuznetsov basin. This idea was further elaborated and put into practice on the initiative of J. V. Stalin." (Booklet published by the Foreign Language Publishing House, Moscow, 1933.)

Out of these endeavors arose those two huge industrial centers in the Southern Urals and in Western Siberia—achieved under Stalin's first five-year plan. They were erected not so much as "reserve" industries but rather as formidable links in a chain of industrialization across the length and breadth of the Soviet Union.

These new industries in the Urals and elsewhere were the fruits of the merger of "American" efficiency with that "wide Russian revolutionary range of action" which Stalin had referred to in his "Principles of Leninism" as the ingredients in the Leninist style of work. They arose from the Socialist economy of the Soviet Union, which has been able to perform such unprecedented deeds in the building of the country and which has now signalled itself in the evacuation of millions of people and scores of entire factories from the Nazi-occupied territories to "the rear," in the midst of an all-out war.

The major accomplishment of Lenin was not only the visualization of this tremendous upsurge in Soviet power through industrialization but also his leadership of the Socialist revolution which made such progress a reality. It

is impossible for any worker to get a full grasp in understanding the world in which he lives today unless he has read and studied Lenin's revolutionary and scientific writings, beginning with "Imperialism." Nor will he appreciate the gift which the Socialist revolution in Russia, led by Lenin, has been to mankind and its future until he also becomes acquainted with the dynamics of that revolution through such works as "The History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union." Marxism-Leninism, the science of history and society which Lenin's genius so enriched, is the key of the world's progress and is indispensable to the fullest and most fruitful activity in the present crisis of mankind.

Following in Lenin's footsteps and developing the broad outlines worked out by the founder of the Soviet Union, Stalin achieved that collectivization which has made the growing industries and resources of the USSR serve so closely the interests of the people. In the mammoth struggle for collectivization, Stalin welded the Soviet peoples together in a solidarity which has given to the world the thrilling example of the total absence of fifth columnists. It has been an exhilarating picture of united peoples, working and building together, even though of many national origins.

AMERICA'S TRADITION

It was Lenin, in his "Letter to American Workers," who showed us that the Socialist revolution in Russia has strong links with the American nation and its "revolutionary traditions." Said he on that occasion, in 1918: "The American people has a revolutionary tradition adopted by the best representatives of the American proletariat. . . . This tradition is the war of liberation against the English in the 18th and the Civil War in the 19th century." It was Lenin who thus early in the current period made an alert section of the American workers conscious of their own best traditions, to which the American people have turned in every great crisis and which throw a strong light on the possibilities of the future. It was Lenin who said of the war against the Slave Power that it possessed in its time "the greatest, world-historic, progressive and revolutionary significance."

Two years ago, in his prophetic plea for close relations between the Soviet Union and the United States against Axis aggression, Earl Browder paid tribute to Lenin's realization of this relationship. "It is clear," said Browder in that address at the Philadelphia Lenin Memorial meeting of 1939, "that neither (the United States nor the Soviet Union) can fully realize its own destiny without the friendly collaboration of the other. It required the genius, the deep insight into the laws of history, of Lenin to foresee this development many years ago."

Lenin's appreciation of America's traditions—and of the Civil War in particular—sprang directly from the analysis by Marxism of the value of those traditions and that struggle. On the eve of the outbreak of the Civil War, Marx had written to Engels on Jan. 11, 1860: "In my opinion, the biggest things that are happening in the

world today are on the one hand the movement of the slaves in America started by the death of John Brown and on the other the movement of the serfs in Russia."

Upon the reelection of Abraham Lincoln in 1864, in the "address of the International Workingmen's Association" congratulating the Civil War President, Karl Marx wrote this basic judgment on the cause of the United States at that time: "From the commencement of the titanic American strife the workingmen of Europe felt instinctively that the star-spangled banner carried the destiny of their class. The contest of the territories which opened the dire epopee, was it not to decide whether the virgin soil of immense tracts should be wedded to the labor of the emigrant or prostituted by the tramp of the slave driver?"

In 1942, the United States is again battling to prevent the triumph of "the tramp of the slave driver," not only over the North American continent, but over the world. In enrolling in this war for freedom in conjunction with the Soviet Union—the product of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin—and the other Allies, the United States again makes "the star-spangled banner carry the destiny of the working class" and of all progressive mankind. Is not the present world war against the Axis a contest to decide whether free labor, banded together in its own free organizations and social creations, shall exist—or whether it shall be made over into slave labor under the Nazi lash? Is not that war, on the part of the Allies, a battle for the independence of nationalities, the flaming banner of which cause was held high by Lenin in his teachings on the national question? Such are indeed the heart of the "dire epopee" now convulsing the world; such is its character as proclaimed by Marxism-Leninism.

At the Lenin Memorial meetings throughout the country this year, the major battcry has been: "Everything for national unity; everything for victory over world-wide fascist slavery!" In those, the memorial gatherings there was blazoned to America this thought: "For a world-wide coalition of the peoples of Great Britain, the Soviet Union, the United States, China and the Latin-American republics. For a single united resistance against aggressions of the Axis powers to defend the national life of all free peoples."

And the Communists, inspired by the science of society embodied in Marxism-Leninism, repeating the stand of the Communists in the Civil War, declared when honoring Lenin's memory: "The Communist Party pledged its loyalty, its devoted labor and the last drop of its blood in support of our country in this greatest of all the crises that ever threatened its existence."

This living continuation of Lenin's work gives a potent immediate reason why America has every right to honor that great mind who brought to us a reminder of our mighty and healthful traditions and who forecast that collaboration between the United States and the Soviet Union which today can save the working people and all humanity.

Describe How Cavalry Routed Foe at Moscow

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

KUIBYSHEV, Jan. 20.—Cavalry guardsmen under command of Major General Dovator played a prominent part in the battle for Moscow, writes Colonel Khitrov in Red Star, describing the operations which led to the rout of the retreating 78th German Infantry Division.

During the offensive on Moscow the German northern group on the Istra direction, penetrated the Soviet position deeper than units operating to the south.

One side of the wedge stretched approximately along the Istra and Mozhaisk line. Due to such a disposition of the front, the German Istra group threatened the Soviet units on the Mozhaisk direction while its right flank presented a vulnerable spot.

When the Red Army units on this sector changed to the offensive and began to press the Germans, the Soviet blows at this flank grew constantly heavier. The retreating enemy columns were moving west. They made use of every road leading to their main communications. These columns made good targets for the Soviet troops particularly for surprise blows by the cavalry.

Taking advantage of the favorable position of the front in the Istra and Mozhaisk directions, General Dovator in the first half of December launched an offensive in the northwest. The district whence the cavalrymen started to push into the enemy position afforded a possibility, even after an insignificant advance to reach the highways and cut the German retreat from the west. It turned out that the whole system of enemy defense was built with the front facing the east and the Germans did not expect attacks from another direction.

CAVALRY BATTLES FOE

The swift blows of the cavalry guardsmen from the south and west came unexpectedly for the enemy. Among the captured staff documents was the order of the commander of the 78th German Division, in which he wrote that his units were under the pressure of the Soviet infantry from the east and the cavalry supported by tanks from the south. He therefore arrived at the conclusion of the impossibility of further advance to the west and decided to take his way north, trying to avoid encirclement and reach the road leading west.

Continuing their advance, the Red Cavalrymen reached the roads running west of and parallel to the routes of German retreat. Battles were waged for the populated points. The enemy offered particularly stubborn resistance in the villages of Demitskha and Gorbovo situated west of the routes of retreat of the 78th German Division.

The terrain favored a rearguard action by the retreating German columns. With Demitskha in their hands, the Germans tried to prevent the Soviet units from reaching the Istra-Russ highway. Nevertheless the enemy failed to halt the onslaught of cavalry guardsmen and was compelled to abandon both villages.

Having captured Gorbovo, the Soviet cavalry cleared the road for the further advance into the German rear and for attacking the retreating enemy from the west.

Soon one such column was spotted on the road between Safonikh Zagonye and Timonino. The German infantry, artillery and machines literally packed the road over a six kilometer stretch.

GERMANS FLEE IN PANIC

General Dovator's units, together with tank troops, attacked the column. The tanks struck a blow at the center of the column cutting it in two. Simultaneously the cavalry attacked the column from the front and rear. Abandoning all materials and even personal arms, the Germans fled in panic, heading for the forest. Most of the enemy's soldiers were wiped out. "We are encircled!" "Dovator's Cossacks!" about the Germans at the sight of the Soviet cavalry dashing into the attacks. All the facts show that the attack on the enemy column could not have been a complete surprise. Hence there must be a different explanation of the victory. Noteworthy in this respect, besides the swiftness of the cavalry attack skillfully combined with the tank blow, was the correct choice for the direction of the attack.

The enemy columns were moving northwest, the Soviet infantry advancing from the east. Consequently pursuit along parallel routes and a blow from the west were the most advantageous. This operation is a graphic illustration of what a tremendous role can be played by the cavalry at certain stages of the modern war of maneuver.

On The Score Board

On Southpaw Mello and Other Subjects

By Lester Rodney

MELIO BETTINA, Joe Louis' next opponent in a fight for Army relief organizations... what's he got, how good is he?

Haven't seen him since he grew into the heavyweight division, where he's won 28 without defeat. Included in that list is at least one good heavyweight, Pittsburgh Harry Bobo, two time winner by KO over Lee Savold.

As a light-heavyweight (175-pound limit) Bettina was an apparently rugged and pretty hard hitting customer out of his unorthodox left-handed stance. We say "apparently" rugged because in both his fights with Billy Conn he weakened in the late rounds after compiling an early lead. It's now claimed that he was a natural heavy-weight even then, and making the weight hurt his stamina. Which could be. In any case he made his fights with Conn close enough to rate real respect now that he's a heavy, for Pittsburgh Billy proved how good he was against Louis.

Joe has never met a southpaw hitter—one who stands with right extended and left held back, instead of vice versa. But we wouldn't put too much importance on that angle. He had never met a shell-like coverer like Paulino, a backpedaler like Bob Pastor, a crouching dancer like Godoy, a man mountain like Buddy Baer, a squat leap-hooker like Tony Galento, a mammoth fat man like Abe Simon, an unusually speedy stepper like Billy Conn, a straight stand up, John L. Sullivan type like Lou Nova.

Joe has long since proven himself a magnificently adaptable student of the game, and if Bettina hopes to win the title he'll have to do it on something more than the fact that he sticks his right out instead of his left. Louis is a two-handed puncher, and if he has to thunder his left hook over an outstretched right arm instead of sending his right over the left arm, it'll just be a question of the degree of shock caused by the collision of his glove with the opponent's jaw. And there's not too much difference of degree between his left and right. Which is one of the many reasons Joe is the fighter he is.

Beacon's boy Bettina, on the record, is Louis's best remaining opponent in the heavyweight ranks. If he goes into the battle not accorded much chance of beating the champion, that won't be any reflection on him. The fact is that Louis towers far above the rest of the heavyweight field, present and past.

Look for more effective pitching along the line this season. Umpires will be much slower to throw baseballs out of the game for every scratch and abrasion because of the shortage of the materials baseballs are made of. Smart pitchers know how to turn rough spots on the baseball to their account.

A post card says, "Dear Mr. Rodney, many of us would like some information on the following article before anyone makes an issue of it to confuse Joe Louis' enlistment with the incidents." The "following article" is a United Press story from Chicago on the fact that Julian Black, co-manager of Louis, has been called before a grand jury investigating the policy racket.

There's no "information" to be given. If Black dealt in policy slips that's unfortunate. How any one can "make an issue of it" about Joe Louis is frankly much beyond us. Black's business activities are Black's. Louis's activities are well known. They consist of winning fights and the heavyweight championship in a manner acclaimed as the most clean and sportsmanlike ever known, of setting an example for the whole country by contributing his share of the purse accrued from his fight with his most dangerous opponent to the Navy Relief Fund, and joining the Army in the spirit of full understanding of the need to defeat Hitlerism.

The card goes on to add, "P.S.—That's a great idea—listing the roll of honor of CONY's former athletes in the Army." Quite a list it was. We hope to get similar lists on the other local colleges soon.

SPORTS

DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1942

A PROGRAM
For Baseball in
1942 Suggested
In Daily Worker
This Friday

Ain't Shy!

Higbe Says 'I'll Win 30, Dodgers Will Breeze'

Says He's Already Better Pitcher Than Dizzy Dean Was

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 20 (UP).—The Brooklyn Dodgers are going to win the National League championship again.

That's the opinion of Kirby Higbe. "Why I'm going to win about 30 games myself this year," he said, in an interview today. "And if the Dodgers keep hitting, we're going to wait in for the 1942 championship."

"I'm getting tired of people saying that I will never be the pitcher that Dizzy Dean was," Higbe said. "I think I'm already better than Dean and I'm going to prove it this season."

The Dodgers acquired Higbe after the 1940 season by trading three players and \$100,000 in cash to the Philadelphia Phillies. Last season, when Brooklyn won the National League title, he chalked up 22 wins against nine defeats and had an earned run average of 3.14.

"Some folks thought the Dodgers took a gamble in shelling out that much money and three players for me," Higbe added. "But last season's record set them straight on that score and this year will be even better."

Higbe believes he's in the best physical condition of his life—and he looks it. "This time last year I weighed 204 pounds. Now I'm down to 180 and can make a steak vanish like a hand sawing."

Since the close of the 1941 season, Kirby has been playing golf and hunting.

He started his baseball career by pitching the local American Legion junior team into the national finals in 1931 and he hasn't stopped since. Through Textile League and Southern Minor League teams, he hit the National League in 1937 with Chicago.

"The only way they're going to keep me from winning more than 22 games with Brooklyn this year is to break my leg," Higbe said. As for the National League slugger, the right-hander isn't worrying. "Old Johnny Mize used to give me trouble but I don't worry about those strong hitters who peek the ball just over the infield."

Higbe has signed his 1942 contract which he said included substantial raise and a fat bonus. Only 26, he has had nine years of professional baseball experience, and "the 1942 season is going to be my biggest season."

"I hope we don't go to Cuba this spring," he said. "You can't get a good steak down there. I'd rather stay in Florida all the time until we move to Brooklyn."

Pirate Rookie In Army

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 20 (UP).—Billy Cox, rookie shortstop bought from Harrisburg last year for \$20,000, today returned his unsigned contract to the Pittsburgh Pirates office and said he would be in the United States Army shortly.

Cox told President Bill Ben-swanger that he had already taken his first physical examination and had been put in Class 1-A.

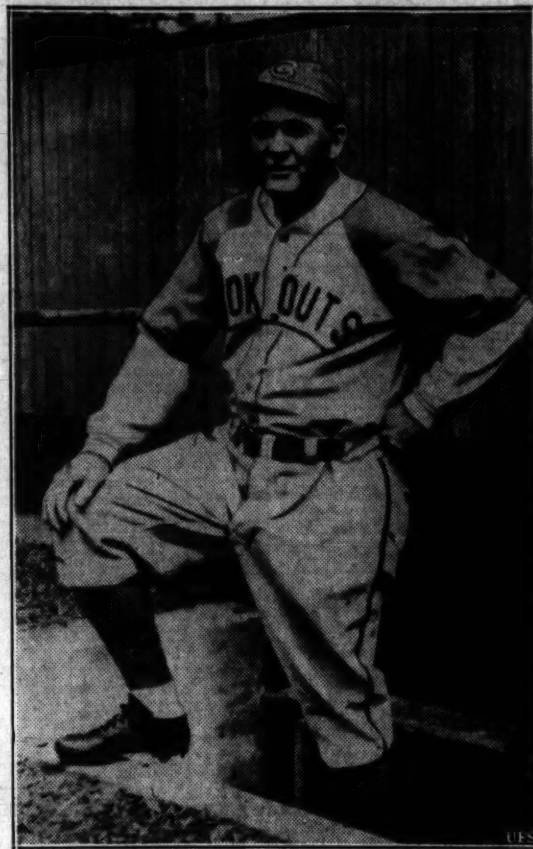
January Is Lenin Month

READ UP ON LENIN

- LENIN, by Joseph Stalin 10
Three speeches about Lenin by his closest co-worker and comrade-in-arms
- THE LENIN HERITAGE, by Joseph Stalin03
Stalin's speech at the funeral of Lenin, pledging to uphold Lenin's cause
- LIFE OF LENIN, by P. Kerzhentsev \$1.25
A comprehensive biography by a popular Soviet journalist and writer.
- DAYS WITH LENIN, by Maxim Gorky75
An intimate picture of Lenin by one of the world's greatest authors
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The Rajah Makes the Hall of Fame



Rogers Hornsby, one of baseball's great right-handed hitters and second basemen, has been voted into the game's Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, New York. He's shown here in the uniform of Chattanooga, a minor league team he managed two years ago. He's now at Fort Worth, Texas.

Rajah Says Winning the War, Baseball, Are More Important

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 20 (UP).—Baseball's mighty rajah—candid, Rogers Hornsby—pushed aside the glory of his election to Cooperstown's hall of fame today to "talk about more important business."

He was the only player to be nominated for a spot in baseball's shrine in the annual election of the Baseball Writers' Association of America.

"It's quite a distinction," Hornsby said in his hotel room here where he was shaping activities of the Fort Worth Cats, Texas League Club of which he is field and business manager.

"I certainly thank the baseball writers for voting me that distinction and I appreciate it more than I can express, but right now there's a couple of things more important: "First, winning the war."

"Second, baseball." The sport is Hornsby's life. "It's the only business I know," he said, "and I've been in it since I was 18."

So he's planning Texas League innovations to draw the fans and thinking up methods by which his club can cooperate with President Roosevelt's request that baseball be kept alive for the duration as a morale builder. But he wants to get back to the major leagues.

"That's where we all want to be," he said. "I'd like to get another crack as manager of the big time or some day have a club of my own."

He won his greatest glory as a hitter and cared little whether he was facing a righthanded or left-handed moundman.

"I always hit at the ball—not at the pitcher's motion. I'd wait until I saw the ball and that's honestly all that counted. I didn't care if the pitcher threw with his foot, as long as it came in the strike zone," Hornsby said. "Maybe that's how some I could hit."

Having a plaque in baseball's hall of fame "gives a fellow a thrill," but the Rajah's greatest thrill came in the 1926 world series.

That was when, as manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, he sent Grover Cleveland Alexander to the mound to fan Tony Lazzeri and win the series from the New York Yankees.

"And that team was the best the Yanks ever had," he said.

Lefty would like to emulate the feat of Cy Young, who pitched for the Boston Braves in 1911 at the age of 44. "Iron Man" Joe McGinnity turned in baseball's old-age record pitching feat. Although Joe left the Giants after the 1908 season, at 37, he continued in the minors until 34. At that age he won 6 and lost 6 for Dubuque. But at 52, in 1923, McGinnity pitched Dubuque to its league pennant, appearing in 42 games and 206 innings, and winning 15 against 12 defeats.

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AAU Opens Drive to Broaden Program for War-Time Fitness

Ol' Man Mose Grove Decides To Come Back

Great Vet, Who Has Son of 20, Sees Chance for Oldtimers

Ancient Lefty Grove, that pitching immortal from the Maryland hills, is eager to return to the Boston Red Sox mound this season, despite the unconditional release he received in December because of his age.

Grove said he hoped for another campaign, now that three Red Sox southpaws have marched away to war service: Mickey Harris, Earl Johnson and Larry Powell.

Long, lean Lefty of the weather-leathered face said, "my arm feels fine. Hunting and fishing has kept me right as playing weight, 204 pounds. What if I will be 45 in March? A man's as young as he feels; and I feel like I'd be sure to win about 10 games for Boston this season."

Last year Robert Moses Grove appeared in 21 games, winning 7 and losing 7 and registering an earned-run average of 4.37. His last victory was achieved on July 24, when the Sox beat the Indians, giving him his 300th mound triumph during 17 years in the majors. He was the 12th man to accomplish this 300 feat in baseball history.

Lefty, former fire-ball king of the majors who was voted the American League's most valuable player of 1931 when with the Athletics, emphasized that he would accept no minor league offers.

He said, "If I don't get an offer to pitch or coach from the Red Sox, or some other major league club, I'll just retire from baseball. I won't have to worry, because my bowling alley business here in Lonsacoting is in full bloom. But I'd sure like to do some more pitching."

Ol' Mose figured he could do better this season than last for two reasons: (1) his arm feels better, and (2) with so many youngsters going into service, the batting opposition may not be so tough.

Speaking of the draft, Lefty said, my son, Robert Gardner Grove, is 20 years old, and he registers next month. I guess he'll be off to the war soon, too. No, that won't leave us alone, we'll still have daughter Ethel Doris, she's 18."

Ol' Man Mose claims he ain't dead (athletically) yet, and maybe he isn't. It must be remembered that the writing boys have been taping out his requiem ever since Lefty lost his fast ball, about the time Boston purchased him from the Athletics before the 1934 season.

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Forty-One Districts, Co-Operating With Service Camps, to Guide Greater Athletic Activity for All

The Amateur Athletic Union, ruling body of the country's simon-pure athletes, announced yesterday plans to broaden and accelerate its competitive program with the basic idea of keeping the nation's young men not yet in service physically fit.

Secretary-treasurer Daniel J. Ferris said his association will have 41 district bodies working with various camps, forts and naval stations on plans to cooperate 100 per cent with all units of the armed services. With their instructions as a guiding principle, it hopes to provide enough athletic events to train and entertain all camps.

"It is our chief hope," Ferris said, "that we can make more facilities available for after-work activities in civilian life, too, so as to bring more non-military citizens into sports fields and thus make them more fit for a possible future call to the services."

The AAU executive said his association will follow much the same policy it did in the last war because they believe that the making of champions serves a good purpose both morally and physically.

"Look at it this way," Ferris continued. "Every youngster tries to emulate a champion. All these kids that read about Joe Louis want to go out and be champion boxers."

"The same holds true for Leslie MacMillan, NYU's star mile runner. Every boy that ever wanted to be a runner sees MacMillan, wants to run like him and goes out and tries to do it."

"As a result we have a lot of embryonic young athletes who may never make the grade as champions but who will be as physically fit as competition can make them. That's why we're going to broaden our regular program as much as possible."

Ferris said although the AAU has lost several of its top-ranking stars to the services, it doesn't necessarily mean the standard of competition will be lowered. During the last war most of the star athletes continued training in service and had the opportunity to participate in most AAU events as representatives of the unit of service in which they had been placed.

As a direct result of that arrangement the national track and field championships in 1918 were fought out between the Great Lakes naval training station and the Pelham Bay naval training station. Practically all the men who competed were representatives of some branch of the service and some who had never shown any previous ability until invited to compete by the AAU.

The AAU has scheduled its executive committee meeting for some time in February and unless the government advocates any changes, will hold the following events as scheduled:

Feb. 23—National senior indoor track and field at New York.

March 15-21—Men's basketball at Denver, Colo.

March 22-28—Women's basketball, Missouri.

April 10-17—Senior wrestling, New Orleans.

April 13-14-17—Senior boxing, Boston.

April 24—Senior weight-lifting, Cincinnati.

Semi-Pro Game Lets Down Bars

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (UP).—The National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress voted tonight to edge the game right into the armed forces along with such stars as Bob Feller and Hank Greenberg.

The Semi-Pro Congress, in its seventh annual conference, let down the barriers that had kept professional players off the amateurs' and part-time pros' diamonds with the provision that any player not active in organized baseball after June 1, 1942, will be eligible for sand lot play.

The action was taken primarily to give Greenberg, Feller, Ted Williams, Johnny Sturm, Joe Grace, John Rigney, Freddie Hutchinson, and other major leaguers drafted for the armed forces a place in the semi-pro's expanded organization.

The congress added an army division to its industry and active brackets to attract 500,000 active participants for this year's sand-lot games.

Late Monday Night Scores

Gettysburg, 57; Western Maryland, 44.
Bucknell, 77; Lebanon Valley, 44.
Syracuse, 50; Fredonia, 41.
Vanderbilt, 50; Sewanee, 20.
Kentucky, 51; Georgia, 36.
Tulane, 27; Mississippi, 21.
Oklahoma, 46; Missouri, 31.
Ohio State, 51; Northwestern, 41.
Minnesota, 55; Chicago, 38.
Illinois, 42; Iowa, 38.
Wisconsin, 58; Michigan, 38.
Iowa State, 45; Kansas, 41.
Oregon State, 45; Washington, 38.

(ST. NICHOLAS ARENA)—Fred Archer, 138, Newark, N. J., outpointed Terry Young, 135.

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9TH, 46 W. (4th). Beautiful, light, immaculate, quiet, private, reasonable.
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